ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,168—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
* CARTHAGE	6280	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th "
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	6280	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th "
* CARTHAGE	6280	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12 h "
* CARTHAGE	6280	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 660	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 525

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	E. Mitis.	3,856	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 29, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DucaDABRUZZO	C. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 2nd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	6,090	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS

	Rs.	a.
BEST WHITE KID GLOVES	2	0
WHITE BOWS AND TIES	0	8
BLACK SILK BOWS	1	8
DRESS HATS "SOFT"	10	8
DRESS SOCKS	3	8
DRESS PUMPS	9	8
DRESS SHIRTS	5	0
SEMI DRESS JACKET, SILK LINED	4	0
DRESS SUITS	85	0

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



TREACHER & CO. are prepared to deliver at any town in the United Kingdom their Celebrated INDIAN CIGARS at the following rates:—

Cash rates :—

1,000	HAVANNAHS	for Rs. 130 ;	500 for Rs.	72-8
1,000	GEM MUSTER	for Rs. 102 ;	500 for Rs.	59-0
1,000	NOBLE'S	for Rs. 126 ;	500 for Rs.	69-8
1,000	DAWSON'S	for Rs. 144 ;	500 for Rs.	79-8
1,000	THOMSON'S	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	TREACHER'S MUSTER	for Rs. 158 ;	500 for Rs.	86-8
1,000	CLUB MUSTER	for Rs. 222 ;	500 for Rs.	121-0
1,000	No. 1 JAVAS	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs.	88-8
1,000	No. 2 JAVAS	for Rs. 135 ;	500 for Rs.	75-8
1,000	No. 3 JAVAS	for Rs. 112 ;	500 for Rs.	63-8
1,000	JAVA NOBLE'S	for Rs. 140 ;	500 for Rs.	77-8

ALSO CHUTNIES.

INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
Address Engraved two lines, any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. } No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. } No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE LEVEE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DECEMBER 8TH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

CORRECT DRESS.

MORNING SUIT,
SILK HAT,
COLORED GLOVES.

LIMITED SUPPLY.
ORDER EARLY.

PURE AERATED WATERS. FROM BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel. } BOMBAY.

FOR NEXT HOME MAIL.

1 INDIAN XMAS CARDS Beries.—4 Annas.
4 HOW WE SPENT XMAS at our Bungalow.
5 CHOTA HAZRE in an Inan Bungalow.
6 PIG-STICKING—a big pand a long run.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 13th July, 1889.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 35·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Trade Mark in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of LIFE in INDIA,

HAS CONCLUSIVELY proved that the use of a TONIC and NOURISHING DRESSING is an absolute necessity to those who would retain or cultivate a GOOD HEAD OF HAIR.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the finest preparation for the purpose of forming a

LUXURIOUSLY REFRESHING APPLICATION,

a Restorer and Preserver for the Hair and an adequate cleanser for the Scalp.

ABSOLUTELY PURE and FREE FROM ANY MINERAL or OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT WHATEVER.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO,, LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IN KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

The Public are offered

BEVERAGES of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXCELLENCE.

Prepared under highly skilled ENGLISH Supervision from materials of the FINEST QUALITY,
with ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER.

They are GUARANTEED free from any metallic contamination, and every bottle used is THOROUGHLY CLEANSED in Filtered Water BEFORE FILLING.

In BRILLIANCE, LIFE and FLAVOUR these drinks equal the FINEST IMPORTED BRANDS although sold at a mere tithe of their cost.

SODA, POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS ... 12 Annas per Dozen.

LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, and every other kind..... 1 Rupee per Dozen.

2 Dozens delivered free in Bombay.

5 Dozens packed free for Rail or Steamer.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS and MEASURE HORSES on SATURDAY, 4th December, at 2-30 P.M., at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi. Forms can be obtained from Messrs. Anderson and Co., Byculla, on payment only.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
27th November, 1897.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street TO HORNBY ROW, FORT, NORTH SIDE.
FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., LD.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1898:—
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th December, 1897, for the Election of Chairman.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th December, 1897, for the Election of Deputy-Chairman.
The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,
(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)
WANTED

AN ASSISTANT AUDITOR possessing a thorough knowledge of Traffic Audit Accounts in all their details and who has had practical experience in managing the Traffic Audit Branch of a Railway Audit Office.
Salary Rs. 450 to 600 per mensem.
Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the AUDITOR of ACCOUNTS, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC
AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, at Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of December, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to transact the following business:—

(A) To assent to sanction and confirm the acquisition by purchase from the Executors of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, at the price of Rs. 36,000 and on such terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit, of a piece of land with the Bungalow, Chawls, Shops, Stables, Godowns, and Cookrooms standing thereon, situate on the North side of the New Falkland Road and containing 3850 square yards or thereabouts, and which property was purchased on behalf of the Company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, at an auction sale held on the 28th October, 1897.

(B) To assent to sanction and confirm the acquisition by purchase from the Alliance Manufacturing Company, Limited, of a piece of land containing about 21,000 square yards situate at Tardeo, in the vicinity of the Manockjee Petit Mills with two roads or passages leading or adjacent thereto at the price of Rs. 3-8 per square yard, on such terms and conditions, especially as to the consideration to be paid for the joint ownership and use of the said roads and passages as the Directors shall think fit, and which property was purchased on behalf of the Company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 30th November, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NARAYEN KEROBA KIRTIKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

LUXMIBAI, Widow of the said deceased, Mother and Guardian of RAMCHUNDER NARAYEN KIRTIKAR, the minor Son of the said Deceased......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI.
The 29th day of November, 1897.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.
OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS
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XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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BARMAID.—Experienced BARMAID presently in Australia desires engagement in India. State terms. Apply first instance to "A33," care of this Office.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. GUNS at the COLABA and OYSTER ROCK FORTS, at 10 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

GUIDE TO INDIAN SECURITIES, STOCKS AND CURRENCY NOTES.

CONTAINING INDIAN SECURITIES Act No. XIII. of 1886, with Latest Rules, &c., on Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Government Loans and Loan Receipts, and other important Rules and Regulations in force at present at the PRESIDENCY BANKS and MOFUSSIL GOVERNMENT TREASURIES in India compiled from the Latest Government of India Publications with explanatory Notes under 22 different Heads. Advantages of having Stock Certificates over Government Promissory Notes explained, with Latest Rules and Notifications, Government instructions to Claimants of value on lost, wholly destroyed, half or mutilated, mismatched Currency Notes, &c.
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NOTICE.

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Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

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SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1898-99 of the various Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Grey Cotton, Putties, Cotton Twill, Khaki Drill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Drab Webbing, &c.
The materials are required to be of purely Indian manufacture.
Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1897. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, Calcutta, the 9th November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), etc., required by the Company during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898.
Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and sent in accompanied separately by deposit of Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.
The Ag. Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, for the purchase of any number out of
116 LOTS OF TOOLS AND MACHINERY AND SCRAP COPPER, &c.,
now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.
Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1897.

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You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000
JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND 6,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, E
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon a marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, L
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOËL,
Lemthanse Bismarckstr.,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water. 4-34m., 5-18a. Low water, 11-19m., 10-42a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Convent Boarding School, Parel.
Sale of Work, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Girgaum Girls' High School.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Pestonji Dadabhoy, a Parsee, residing at Sonapore Lane, has reported to the police that his servant, Errick Millan, who had been in his employ for five days only, has absconded after committing the theft of a gold watch and chain, twelve silver spoons and forks, and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 227.

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF AND BLIND MAN.—On Monday evening, a Mahomedan mendicant, named Soomar Amin, aged sixty-five years, deaf and nearly blind, was going along the Lady Jamsetji Road, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private conveyance, which was being driven by one Essa Kassam. The unfortunate man, who had sustained injury to the head, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. No blame is attached to the driver of the carriage.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Duke Albert	Schriener.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Reverie	Waldteufel.
Galop	Foldjager	Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Monday afternoon, a horse attached to a victoria, belonging to Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji, was being driven along the Queen's Road, when the animal became restive, and in kicking about got its hind legs over the shafts, breaking them. The driver and the occupants got out of the carriage, and the horse taking fright, bolted along the Queen's Road and thence to Thakordwar Road, where it knocked down a man, named Ramrao Bhicaji, aged twenty-five years, injuring his head. The horse was eventually stopped by one of the wheels getting into the gutter. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and then allowed to go home.

JUVENILE PLAY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Ramla Jeeva, a Hindu lad, aged eight years, risiding on the second floor of a house at Doorgadavie Street. About 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, the deceased took a kite and went up to the third floor of the house. While flying it from a window he lost his balance and fell out on to the roof of a fire-wood depot adjoining the house and thence on to the ground below. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—Fearing that plague cases among the Parsees might increase during the cold season, the trustees of the Charitable Funds of the Parsee Punchayet have resolved to reopen the Parsee Fever Hospital at Parel in the bungalow which it formerly occupied. The owners of the premises, Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, have generously offered the free use of it as long as the trustees think proper. Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee has volunteered his services as chief physician of the hospital without remuneration, as he did on a previous occasion. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., in memory of his late wife, Bai Jerbai, has undertaken to contribute Rs. 275 per month for the salaries of the subordinate officers of the hospital.

A LARGE BATCH OF BEGGARS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gannon charged about fifty Hindu beggars with begging for arms in a public place and creating a disturbance. The Inspector told the magistrate that accused belonged to the class of Gosais and Brahmins, who visit the houses of rich Hindus and in a way compel them to give something. If arms were not given the beggars cursed the people of the house and created a disturbance. The nuisance had greatly increased of late, and though they were repeatedly warned they did not heed, so the police were at last compelled to bring them up before the magistrate. The lot of beggars arrested by Mr. Gannon were found roving in the Fort. The magistrate sentenced the accused to seven days' rigorous imprisonment each.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A correspondent writes :—About 300 fisherwomen gathered on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, near his Excellency the Governor's palace and complained loudly and bitterly as to the hardships they have endured for nearly eight months owing to the cordon on the Damaun frontier, which prevents them from going to the weekly fairs held in different villages in the Nagar Haveli District, where they exchange fish they catch here for grain and other useful articles, and which has put them on the verge of starvation. They created such a noise in the compound that his Excellency was seriously disturbed in his work and had to get rid of the noisy crowd by sending them along with Mr. Anton Fernandes, a medical practioner, who happened to be there, to Mr. Sorabji Manockji Damaunvala, with the original letter dated 27th instant, his Excellency had received from Mr. Lely, the Northern Commissioner, informing his Excellency on the subject of the removal of the cordon that he was awaiting the orders of the Bombay Government.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good prosecuted Peter McCue, a Private belonging to H Company of the Second Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, lately attached to the depot at Colaba, on a charge of stealing a bag, containing a gold watch and chain, four sovereigns and two half-sovereigns, three currency notes for Rs 10 each, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 286, belonging to Freta Silverberg, a woman of ill-fame, residing at Cursetji Suklaji Street. On Sunday afternoon, the accused went to the house of the complainant, and having picked up the bag containing the property, left the house. The complainant noticed the accused just as he was leaving the place and raised an alarm. A policeman doing duty in the street arrested him with the property in his possession. Accused admitted the offence, but pleaded extenuation on the ground of drunkenness. His Worship sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRECTION.—Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia writes to us as follows :—" In your to-day's issue it is reported under the heading, Alleged Perjury by a Father to release his Son re a suit and a cross-suit at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, that the defendants, Mahomed Dossa and Bundeally Ismail, filed a suit to recover from the plaintiff (Dr. Sukhia) Rs. 1,737-6, and that Dr. Sukhia filed a cross-suit for Rs. 15-28 for damages arising out of a building contract, and that Mr. Ardeshir Bejonjee, special commissioner, awarded Rs. 252-15-6 to the said contractors and to the plaintiff (Dr. Sukhia) Rs. 528-10-10, and these sums were confirmed by the court. There is a discrepancy in the figures of amounts claimed by and awarded by the commissioner and the court to me. I claimed about Rs. 1,970, and the commissioner and the court awarded me Rs. 1,528 with costs, and not Rs. 528 only. Out of Rs. 1,528 I was allowed to deduct Rs. 1,000 deposited with me by the Mahomedan defendants for the fulfilment of the contract, and the decree for the balance of Rs. 528 was passed in my favour by the court with Rs. 225 as costs."

ROBBING A FRIEND WHILE ASLEEP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable DeBourg charged Daya Rama, an old offender, having a record of four previous convictions against him, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft of a gold ring, of the value of Rs. 9, the property of Runchordas Asharam, a Hindu. The case for the prosecution was that on Sunday morning the complainant, the accused, and another man having attended the funeral of a friend, went to a liquor shop and having drunk to their hearts' content, went home. It was alleged that while the complainant was asleep, the accused removed the ring from his finger and pledged it with a Marwaree for Rs. 6 in the name of another man. When he awoke, he found the ring missing and suspected the accused, who was arrested and the ring recovered from the Marwaree. The accused in his defence said that, after leaving the liquor shop, complainant with others gambled, and having lost all his stakes, gave him the ring to raise money on it. He called a witness to support his statement, but the witness asserted that he knew nothing about the ring. The accused admitted his previous convictions, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BANSDA NEWS.—A correspondent writes :—All the members of the Durbar as well as the public are in great sorrow due to the untimely and lamented death of A. S. Himatkunverbasaheb, mother to the heir-apparent and second ranijisaheb, to H. H. Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghjee Maharajasaheb, at 8 p.m., on the 22nd instant, at the age of twenty-nine, from fever. She was the daughter of Maha Rana Shri Rupdeoji, late Maharajasaheb of Ali-Rajpure, in Bhopavar Agency. She married H. H. the Maharajasaheb here in Samvat 1942, and gave birth to the heir-apparent in Samvat 1944. In honour of the deceased, and as a token of mourning, all the departments, offices, schools, and shops are closed for twelve days. According to the State customs, a large sum of money is given for charity by H. H. the Maharajasaheb and his two Ranijisahebs, Dharampoorvalla and Saylavalla. Thirty-six prisoners are set free from the State Jail. The body was placed in a palanquin of a very costly kinkhab cover, and taken to the burning place with Danka Nishan Swari. Behind the palanquin grain and cash were distributed to the poor. H. H. the Maharajasaheb and the heir-apparent walked half way with the palanquin. The deceased was a perfect type of a Khatri lady. Minute guns were fired when the burial ceremony took place, and to perpetuate her memory the Raja contemplates building a dharmsalla in Bansda town.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE ?—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Bhuleshwar Road, touching the death of Bhoocundas Purbhoodas, aged sixty-five years, lately a servant in the employ of Bhugwandas Jamnadas, a gold and silver embroiderer and who had been in his service for the last thirty-five years. The deceased had been living and boarding with his master at 3rd Bholwada Street. For the last three or four months he had been ailing with pain in his back, and though some household remedies were tried his condition did not improve. About twelve days ago he went to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted as an in-door patient. About four days ago Bhoocundas came home, saying that he had been discharged from the hospital, but the pain had not left him. He then appeared somewhat strange in his behaviour and spoke incoherently. About 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, his master went to take his midday meal, leaving deceased in charge of the shop, and when he returned, about an hour after, he found deceased missing. Later on in the afternoon a mendicant, while bathing in the Bhuleshwar Tank, noticed the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water and informed the ramosee about it. The body was removed from the tank. It bore no marks of violence. The master in his evidence further stated that deceased expressed a wish to go to his native country, but could not do so on account of the quarantine. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, last evening, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, regarding the death of Sinvar Sukoo, aged twenty-seven years, a labourer employed at the factory, and residing at Borah Lane, Lower Colaba. From the evidence given by Mr. William Robert Brown, the officiating chief mechanical engineer at the Factory, it appears that on the previous day a H. P. cylinder was submitted to hydraulic test at a pressure of 3,500lbs. to the square inch. It was successfully tested and remained under pressure for two hours. Yesterday, the pressure was again to have put on for the Superintendent's inspection. At 12-30 p.m. the pressure was at 2,500 to the square inch when, without any warning whatever, the blank metal plug blew out, striking the deceased, who was kneeling in front of it, wiping the moisture off for the better inspection of the superintendent, and was killed on the spot. The witness stated that he could not then account for the accident, but a closer inspection, which was to be made to-day, might reveal the cause. The plug had previously on four different occasions been successfully submitted to a test of 3,500lbs. to the square inch. The immediate cause of the plug blowing out was, according to Mr. Brown's evidence, that the metal had ruptured under the enormous pressure. The test was required by the specification received from the Woolwich Arsenal. There had never been any previous accident of this kind in the Gun Carriage Factory. The jury on the evidence brought a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a blank metal plug of a H. P. cylinder blowing out while under test.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE AS TO CONTRACT PRICE OF PEARLS.

NAGINDAS GHELLABHAI AND ANOTHER VS. LUXMIBAI SAHEB.

THE plaintiffs prayed for judgment against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,588-15-11 due to them by the defendant, wife of Parashram Shrinivas Rao. Mr. Anderson and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that they are pearl merchants, and that in December 1895, the defendant agreed to purchase from them certain pearls at fixed prices aggregating Rs. 31,909-5-3 subject to the exact weights of the pearls and the exact prices being ascertained as usual by weighment at the "dharm kanta" or charity scales. At the time of the agreement, the pearls were sealed up with memos of the prices placed in the bundles. After repeated applications on the part of the plaintiffs requiring the defendant to have the pearls weighed and to pay the price thereof, the defendant proposed that she should execute to the plaintiffs a mortgage of her immoveable property in Khetwady for Rs. 21,000, and pay in cash the balance only of the sum of Rs. 31,909-5-3 or such other sum as might upon weighment be found payable. The plaintiffs, having acceded to the proposal, caused a mortgage to be prepared from title deeds handed to them by the defendant and sub- mitted it in draft to her for approval. The mortgage was approved by the defendant and thereafter engrossed and taken to the defendant's house by the plaintiffs' solicitor, in order that the arrangement might be completed, but the defendant objected to register the proposed martgage ; and it was then ultimately arranged that the title deeds should be returned to the defendant by the plaintiffs' solicitor, and that the defendant should then pay for the pearls in cash. The title deeds were duly returned to the defendant, and the plaintiffs called on her to complete the arrangement for the purchase of the pearls, but she declined to do so, setting up through her solicitors in correspondence various false and unfounded allegations. Plaintiffs, after giving notice to the defendant, caused the pearls to be sold by public auction at her risk, and realised a sum of Rs. 27,570-5-6. They sought to recover from her Rs. 4,338-15-11, being the difference between the contract price of the pearls and the net price realised at the sale, and also Rs. 250, the costs of the mortgage. The defendant had failed to pay the sum demanded of her.

The defendant, in her written statement, denied that she agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs pearls of the value of Rs. 31,909-5-3. She agreed to purchase pearls of the value of about Rs. 20,000, to be selected by her out of a larger number at prices asked by the plaintiffs, provided such prices were on enquiry found to be fair and reasonable. It was agreed that one-half of the prices should be paid on delivery, and that the defendant should give her promissory note for the other half, and should pay the same at the expiry of twelve months with interest at 6 per cent. for the last six months only, she being at liberty to make payments on account. Subsequently the plaintiffs asked her to execute in their favour a mortgage of her immoveable property at Khetwady, which she refused to do. It was not true that she proposed the mortgage, or approved the draft thereof, or that she proposed to pay in cash the balance only of the purchase money after deducting therefrom the amount of the mortgage. Defendant denied that her title deeds were returned to her under any arrangement as alleged. The deeds were returned to her by Mr. Mansooklal Mugatlal Moonshi, attorney of the plaintiffs, on the defendant informing him of the circumstances under which they were handed by her to the plaintiffs, and she never agreed to or gave directions for the mortgage. Without waiving the above defences, defendant said that the sale of the pearls by the plaintiffs by auction was not a *bona fide* sale. She therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DECREE AGAINST A CONVICT-DEFENDANT.

VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE VS. MADHAVJEE MOHUNJEE.

THE plaintiff said to recover from the defendant, his late mehta, who had been sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to three years' rigorous imprisonment, to recover two sums aggregating Rs. 12,019, which had been misappropriated by the convict-defendant. He was sentenced to a further term of nine months' imprisonment by Mr. Dastoor for criminal misappropriation of another amount in addition to the three amounts in respect of which he was convicted at the Criminal Sessions. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and applied for a decree for the amount claimed. The defendant, who was brought up in custody from the jail, admitted the defalcations. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 12,019, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1. The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 2nd December, at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, white helmets.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 2[illegible]th, 1897.

HAROLD : And, now, darling, tell me what your father said when you told him we were engaged.—Sybil : Oh, Harold, don't ask me to repeat his language !

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their annual report and also the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 30th June 1897. The cotton crop this season was a much smaller one than the year preceding, but the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. The number of bales pressed in your factories amounts to 104,249 bales against 157,754 bales last year, and 83,393 bales the year before. Your directors are putting up a ginning factory at Jaora, where a monopoly has been secured for 25 years; another ginning factory is also being put up at Kosi, and in those factories your gins from Guzerat are being utilized as far as possible. The Randere Press has been removed to Pallej, and the Delhi Press, which has been unprofitable for years, is being removed to Kasur, Punjab. Your directors regret to say that considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting delivery of seed from five dealers to whom advances were made in Sheagaum during 1892, 1893, and 1894 ; the total outstanding on this account is Rs. 19,378-0-6. Pressure is being put on those dealers, and legal proceedings will be taken in case of need. In view of the large reduction, owing to removal of machinery to other factories, in the working power of the Broach and Randere factories, your directors have resolved to write off the sum of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively, from the depreciation account to the capital account of these factories. The total profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,53,138-6-4, from which your directors have set aside the following sums :—to reserve fund account Rs. 60,000, Fire Insurance Fund account Rs. 15,000, doubtful debts account Rs. 20,000, depreciation account Rs. 75,000,—total Rs. 1,70,000. From the sum remaining, Rs. 83,138-6-4, your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, which will absorb Rs. 78,125, and the balance Rs. 5,013-6-4 will be carried forward to next year's account ; out of this your directors ask permission to pay at their discretion a month's salary as a bonus to the Bombay employes. Under clause 86 of the articles of association, Mr. Reginald Gilbert retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

After some discussion with regard to the auditor's report, the chairman reviewed the principal topics mentioned in the report. The report of the directors was approved and adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, was sanctioned. Mr. Reginald Gilbert, who retired by rotation, and whose services were highly spoken of, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Furdoonjee A. Cursetjee and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors, after some discussion, with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. Out of the profits, after payment of the dividend, a bonus not exceeding one month's salary was sanctioned for the Bombay employes at the discretion of the directors. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the shareholders on the 9th instant, were confirmed :—1st Resolution.—That the agreement, dated the 1st day of November, 1897, made between the company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby, subject to the approval of the shareholders, the company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement, which is just read before the meeting, be and is hereby approved, confirmed, and adopted.

2nd Resolution.—That the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, be and is hereby put in voluntary liquidation.

3rd Resolution.—That Mr. W. R. Rae be and is hereby appointed the sole liquidator of the company, without any remuneration, and that he be and is hereby invested with all the powers contained in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act.

4th Resolution.—That a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. W. R. Rae, the General Manager, and that he be asked to accept a present of one month's salary, that is, his salary for the current month of November, as a recognition on the part of the shareholders of his devotion to the company.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATEL, Second Judge.)

GOVINDJI RAMJI VS. BYRAMJI CURSETJI MEHTA.

SUIT to recover Rs. 500, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 23rd July last. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, with Mr. Cowasji Setna and Mr. Ootamram, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Sealy, repesented the defendant.

The defendant admitted execution of the note, but denied consideration, and alleged fraud.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that though the case may at first sight appear a little perplexing, it was quite clear to one acquainted with the ways of a certain class of men. The plaintiff and the defendant had told two totally different stories, and the court had to chose between the two versions. According to the plaintiff the defendant received the amount of the note in full before he passed the promissory note, and to support his case the plaintiff has called two witnesses, a Hindu and a Parsee, who depose to seeing the plaintiff in the act of counting out and the defendant in the act of receiving the money at the plaintiff's residence. The defendant states that the plaintiff induced him to borrow a sum of money, and he accordingly asked for a loan of Rs. 500. The plaintiff, however, asked for a joint promissory note, signed by the defendant and his brother-in-law, Mr. Eduiji Cowasji Pallonji. On the day in question the defendant went to the plaintiff's house for the money, and a little while after he had been there, plaintiff's witness, Jehangir Rustomji Postwalla, in the employ of Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co., solicitors, came there and suggested that, as the defendant did not know how to write out a promissory note, he, (Jehangir) would dictate it to him. The defendant accordingly wrote out a joint promissory note at Jehangir's dictation, and delivered it to the plaintiff, who kept it and asked defendant to fetch his brother-in-law, as the note was to be signed by him also. On the return of the defendant with his brother-in-law, the plaintiff represented that, as he had to go to a funeral, he would take the other signature and hand over the money in the evening, both he and Jehangir assuring the defendant that he need not be uneasy, as a joint promissory note signed by only one was valueless. After this, repeated calls were made on the plaintiff, but no money was forthcoming, nor was the note returned. In support of his defence, the defendant has called his brother-in-law and two other witnesses, and they have all corroborated his statement. After referring to the evidence of each of the witnesses, his Honour said he had no hesitation in declaring that the plaintiff's story was entirely false. The plaintiff as well as his two witnesses had cut a very sorry figure in their cross-examination, and about the witness, Jehangir Rustomji Postwalla, he would only say that that witness's evidence reflected no credit either on him or on the firm of solicitors who employed him. Looking to the defence, it was one entirely to be believed, for the defendant and his witnesses had given their evidence in a very straightforward and satisfactory manner. The court was satisfied that Jehangir had dictated the note, and that no money was paid to the defendant. The suit would, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs, the court certifying Rs. 51 as the professional costs of the defendant's counsel.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.
MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Intercession for Missions.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Advent Service.
9 p.m.—Litany and Address.—Hymn 464.

THE Queen, who had returned to Windsor, though much saddened and shocked by the death of the Princess Mary, is in excellent health. The private telegraph wire at Balmoral was constantly at work from morning to night for a week after Princess Mary's death. The Queen has been particularly well all through the autumn, and the stories about the threatened failure of Her Majesty's sight are (says the *World*) pure and simple inventions. The Queen will be visited at Windsor next week by the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duches of York, the Duke of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart ? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on Saturday (27th November), says :—The Collector and District Magistrate in a notification issued by him asks the several ward superintendents to get all houses in plague-infected quarters under their respective charge cleaned, disinfected, and lime-washed through the usual agency of the Municipal fire brigade lascars working under them. Owners of uninfected houses have orders from their ward superintendents to get their houses speedily lime-washed. Temples of different communities and other places of public worship will be disinfected, if necessary, in the presence of their custodians, with the help and supervision of gentlemen belonging to their respective communities. Mr. Wingate's demi-official memorandum, dated 19th current, enjoining wholesale disinfection of every house in the city, omitting nothing, sent round by Mr. Moore to the ward superintendents for immediate action, has thus been replaced by the present modified order, at the instance of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner, N. D. This has relieved popular anxiety to a certain extent. Mr. Wingate in his memorandum characterises the work of the European ward superintendents as "thoroughly satisfactory," his Excellency Lord Sandhurst himself conveying his thanks to them all through Mr. Moore for their unwearied exertions. The Segregation Camps at Variavi Gate, and other camps at Majura, Salabatpura, and Oomerwada for the accommodation of people of the several evcuated portions of the town are full to overflowing with men, women, and children of diverse castes and creeds. Further localities have been evacuated and people ordered to the several camps during the course of this week. The whole town presents a desolate appearance. The Parsee Plague Relief Fund, opened through the generous exertions of members of the local Parsee Punchayet, has run up to Rs. 1,600 within an inconceivably short period of eight or ten days. The hutted camps erected out of this fund have met with the appreciation of leading members of the community who daily come round there for personal inspection. Mr. Jamshed S. Sethna acknowledges receipt of Rs. 100 from Mrs. Dhunjibhai Commodore, of Rawalpindi, to the Parsee Plague Hospital Fund. Charitably disposed gentlemen—Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees—of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Bombay, Rangoon, and other places are not slow to feel for Surat people in their distress, and come with offer of help in the shape of money, food, clothing, etc. The mortality figures given below show an appreciable reduction in plague attacks and deaths, and include the deaths in camps also. The Hindu lady of the Kayasth class of Hindus—Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai Munsiff,—who had been removed to the observation ward in the General Plague Hospital, owing to a strong attack of fever on Sunday last, is happily past any danger now. The Bombay physician, Dr. Bhalchandra, Krishna, who had come down from Bombay in company with his friend, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, to attend upon her, was allowed to leave Surat for Bombay on Tuesday last under a pass specially granted by the Collector at the order of H. E. the Governor.

	No. of Plague attacks.	No. of Plague deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total of last year.
20th November	16	11	38	8
21st "	23	15	40	8
22nd "	19	20	38	1
23rd "	9	16	34	6
24th "	19	13	24	6
25th "	13	8	25	2
26th "	15	14	21	6
Total	104	97	220	37

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

SEIZURE OF BAD RICE.

MR. LEASK, the Acting Health Officer, appeared yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to obtain an order for the destruction of a large quantity of damaged rice, which had been found in the possession of a grain-dealer, named Munji Liladhur, in a godown at Jamnugger Street, Mody Bay.

It appeared from the evidence of Police Inspector Choak, that a police havildar, while going his rounds, on Saturday night, noticed a light in a godown, the doors of which were locked. He obtained admission and found several coolies in the place working amongst the rice. The rice had a bad smell, and he promptly put a sepoy in charge, and reported the matter to his officer, Mr. Choak, who visited the godown the same night. The Municipal officers were communicated with, and the rice was seized on Monday afternoon.

A sample of the damaged rice was submitted to the magistrate. It was discoloured, and had evidently been damaged by water, and it was decomposed, and emitted a very offensive smell.

The owner endeavoured to make the court believe that this stuff was not intended for human consumption, but was eagerly bought by weavers for starching and sizing their yarns, and offered to bring witnesses to prove his statement. His Worship, however, was of opinion that the stuff was unfit for human consumption, and that it was useless for the making of starch, and ordered that the whole of the quantity, viz., sixty-four bags, be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

It is to be hoped that this case will act as a warning to dishonest grain-dealers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Club Cup was fired for last week at Coorla, and won for the first time this season by Sergt.-Instr. E. Staples. There were 18 entries, and the following are some of the best scores made :—

	500 yds.
Sergt Instr E Staples	23a
Gr A L Rhemins	23
Corpl R Pennington	22
Gr A Scott	21
Gr M C Johnson	20
Bombr C Spencer	20
Sergt H O Coates	20
Gr R Greene	20
Sergt D Pinder	18
Gr G Charde	16

a Wins the Cup for the first time.

The second Spoon Competition of the above Corps was held at Coorla, last week. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. The following are some of the best scores made :—

	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gr E Campbell	26	21	47a
Gr E Tooth	25	21	46b
Bombr C Spencer	22	21	43c
Gr E Hewitt	23	19	42d
Sergt-Major J Owens	21	20	41
Gr M Johnson	25	15	40
Gr J Launders	21	18	39
Gr A Rhemins	23	16	39e
Sergt W Zurhost	18	20	38
Sergt D Pinder	20	18	38

a wins the 1st Spoon, b handicapped 3 points, wins the 2nd Spoon, c handicapped 3 points, d wins the 3rd Spoon, e handicapped 3 points.

SECOND B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the above examination was declared yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the twenty-two candidates who had appeared at the examination, the following seventeen candidates were declared successful two in the second class and fifteen in pass class:—

SECOND CLASS.

Kanitkar, K Ramchandra — Tambe, G Ramchandra

PASS.

Advani, J Harising	Limaye, D Ramchandra
Bailur, R Devappa	Macnee, H Richard
Bana, B Kharshedji	Malkani, K Pohumal
Bhave, V Laxman	Nanavati, F Dadabhai
Champhekar, V Trimbak	Paranjpe, N Ganesh
Desai, G Kuvarji	Sukthankar, N Vishnu
Dikshit, B Raoji	Thadani, P Chandumal
Hunt, Matilda	

A GOOD many brides are wending their way to India, and the under-linen in their trousseaux is more elaborate than it used to be when people bore in mind the dhobis' unrestrained efforts in washing, carried out by means of a stone, which reduces lace and embroideries to ribbons in a very short time. Now, however (says the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James Gazette*) silk would seem to have the preference over either Indian lawn or thin muslin for under-garments, and petticoats are plentifully adorned with lace and embroidered muslin; the new machine Valenciennes, which looks exactly like real, being generally employed. There are always a great many breakfast gowns and jackets included in a bride's Indian outfit. They are needed for home wear, where in the heat it is delightful to dispense with heavier material. Breakfast jackets are generally made with yokes quite simply tucked and bordered with a frill, which edges the all-round basque, tied in at the waist and neck with broad satin ribbons. The less confined they are at the throat and the more open the sleeves, the better ; for anything stiff and high at the neck gets soon out of order in a hot climate. Soft silk breakfast gowns of Oriental patterns are plentifully trimmed with lace, and a high petticoat-bodice made of thin silk or lawn often preserves the dress. These are cut whole in the back, with ends that cross in the front and have no fastenings whatever. The bride should remember that quantity is more essential than quality, for in hot climates everything should be changed at least twice a day.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBE'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At KADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE BANK FORGERY CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

FURTHER evidence was recorded by the Police Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon in connection with the Colombo Bank forgery case, in which the four accused, Theodore de Soyza, James Stewart, William Gauder, and Anthony Croos were charged on remand with the forgery of a cheque for Rs. 4,890, purporting to be drawn on the National Bank of India, Limited, by Mr. W. D. Gibbon, of Kandy.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. Trevena, Assistant Superintendent of Police, assisted by Chief Inspector Ohlmus and Inspector Jansz, while the National Bank was represented by Mr. Geo. deSaram, of Messrs. F. J. and R.F. de Saram. The first accused Soyza, was defended by Mr. F. L. Daniel, the second, Stewart, by Mr. H. Marshall, the third, Gauder, by Mr. Richard Perera, while the fourth, Anthony Croos was not defended. Stewart was reported to be ill and unable to stand tor any length of time, and was accordingly accommodated with a chair in the dock. The following evidence was then led for the prosecution, and in view of the serious nature of the offence committed and repeated attempts made by forged letters to obtain blank cheque books from the Bank, we publish the depositions of the respective witnesses *in extenso*.

Mr. David Robert Marshall, sworn, said : I am Manager of the Colombo branch of the National Bank of India. The first accused was a clerk of the Bank, who was engaged on 11th October last on an application sent to me. This was the application (produced). He had a character from the Ceylon Government Railway. The other accused are not personally known to me. None of them have an account with the Bank. (Application for a cheque book produced). It passed through our books. It first went to Mr. Murray, an Assistant at the Bank, and was initialled by him, and was shewn to me, as it was suspected to be a forgery. We sent it down to Gunasekere's office, as we doubted the signature. I did not see the man who brought it to the Bank. Mr. Murray, my Assistant, simply showed it to me as a forgery. Search was made for the man who brought it when our suspicions were confirmed by Messrs. Gunasekere & Co., but he had disappeared. (A postcard produced). This postcard was received shortly before 2 o'clock on the 3rd November. The cheque book applied for by that postcard was sent out by post on the same day to D. C. Abeyaratna c/o J. W. Pieris, Jaela, as directed in the postcard. When the postcard went to Ledger-keeper No. I, Canjiemananden, he suspected that the signature on it was a forgery, and the matter was reported to me the next morning. He had sent for Abeyaratna, who is a customer of the Bank, and who came accompanied by his son. The postcard was shown to him, and he disclaimed writing it. I, therefore, wired to Jaela, but got no answer. I made enquiries from Mr. Vane, at the General Post Office, and learnt that the cheque book, which had been posted had been duly despatched. Young Abeyaratna then rode on his bicycle to Jaela, but found no man there by the name of Pieris. The cheque book had in the meantime been returned to Colombo. Abeyaratna rode back to Colombo, overtook the coach, and on the mails being delivered at the Post Office, he got Mr. Vane to give him the cheque book. I have received no other applications for cheque book since. The amount of Rs. 4,890 was paid on the 15th inst., and the cheque on which the sum of Rs. 4,890 was paid was discovered missing the following morning. The particulars were entered in the shroff's counter-beok (a rough day-book), and the discovery was made next morning, when the cash-book did not balance. There was no voucher for the Rs. 4,890 paid out, and so the book would not balance. The cheque was said to have been signed by Mr. W. D. Gibbon, a constituent of the Bank. He might have drawn a cheque for an amount like this. He is a Visiting Agent. There was nothing extraordinary in the amount, but, being a cash cheque, some care might have been taken with it. They spent some time hunting for the cheque, but without success, and then wired to Mr. Gibbon. His reply came late in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daniel :—There are no other particulars of this cheque. The first accused was in charge of the current account register. He had nothing to do with the payment of the cash, cheques which had been paid were handed to him or to one of the two clerks who were with him. The work was divided amongst them.

To the Court :—When a cheque is to be paid in cash by the shroff, it is handed in the ordinary course of business to one of the five ledger-keepers. The clerk receiving the cheque will enter it in the legder, debit the customers' account with the amount, inital it, marking the folio of the ledger, and give the customer a slip of paper with the printed number of the cheque on it. The clerk puts the cheque in a small narrow wooden box by his side, and then sends it generally with other cheques, by a peon to Mr. Laidlaw, a junior assistant at the Bank, who will scrutinize it and examine the date and endorsement and see whether the endorsement is genuine and perfected, inital it, and place it in another wooden box by his side, and the peon will then take it with other cheques which have accumulated to the paying shroff. The ledger clerk, does not send Mr. Laidlaw each cheque as it comes in, but generally places it in a box. When the cheque is received by the paying shroff, he calls out the name of the endorsee, asks him to endorse the cheque again, sees whether the endorser tallies with the holder of the slip, and then pays it. When the cheque comes to the shroff to be paid, it must have the initials of the ledger-keeper and Mr. Laidlaw. The first accused had his seat behind the shroff not far from the counter.

By Mr. G. de Saram :—It was reported to me that the first accused had left the Bank on the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m., promising he would come back to the office, but did not do so.

T. S. Muttiah Pulle, affirmed : I am the paying shroff, and produce my rough daybook. On the 15th instant, I paid out Rs. 4,890. I cannot remember to whom I paid it, whether to a Sinhalese, a chetty, or a Tamil. I paid it to a man outside the counter for a cheque, the number of which I do not know. The cheque was brought to me with a lot of others by a peon ; it was supposed to come from Mr. Laidlaw. I examined the cheque. I only saw Mr. Laidlaw's initials and the ledger keeper's initials. It did not show the number of page of the ledger. I compared the number of the cheque with the number of a *chit* produced by the man who received the money. I do not remember the name of the man I called out. There were two endorsements when it paid it ; when the peon brought it to me it had only one. I do not remember the name. I called it out. He produced the tally (the chit) and as it tallied I paid the amount of the cheque, Rs. 4,890, all in Rs. 50 notes, except four ten-rupee notes. I put my stamp "paid" on the cheque, and put it on a file. I got the man to endorse again before I paid. I gave the cheque with others to the clerk in the shroff's department who keeps this book. This is the entry in my rough book. I do not know what became of the cheque afterwards. No questions by the proctors for the accused.

D. Valupulle, affirmed:—I am a clerk in the National Bank, and keep the counter-book of the paying out shroff's department (book produced). The entry of payment of Rs.4,890 was made on the 15th instant on a cheque drawn by Mr. W. D. Gibbon. The entry was made from the cheque. I can recall the cheque. I do not know Mr. Gibbon's signature. I saw Mr. Laidlaw's initials. I did not notice the ledger-keeper's initials. I gave the cheque to Mr. Laidlaw. He always checks the book twice a day, and he saw the cheque. I passed it on with other cheques to the Current Account Register Department, and I never saw it again. Cheques are taken to that department once at one o'clock and again at four, twice a day by the peon.

Charles Peall, sworn :—I am a diver employed in the Colombo Harbour Works, and live now at the Metropolitan Hotel since the 17th instant. I lived from the 1st to the 17th at the Australian Hotel kept by Gauder in 2nd Cross Street, Pettah. The first accused, Soyza, and the second accused, Stewart, all lived at that Hotel. The fourth accused was the servant of another diver who was living there, Dick Braithwaite. I saw him there, day and night looking after Braithwaite. I had a separate bedroom. Gauder was sleeping next to my room. There was a partition by a screen of thin cloth with chunam rubbed on it. I saw Gauder and the first accused always together of an evening after the boy came home. I asked Gauder why he was running after that boy, and he replied that the boy was coming in for a large fortune left by his people, and that he had wired to NurwaraEliya for his sister to come down to draw a portion of the money, and that he would lend it to Gauder who would then extend his Hotel. That was about the 7th or 8th instant. I saw the boy write a cheque in his bed-room on the Friday before the police searched the Hotel. He came out from his bed-room with the cheque with his hand behind his back, and he went towards Stewart's room. I cannot say whether Stewart was inside. I think he was. I went away as I was going to work, leaving Braithwaite in the room. This was about eight o'clock in the morning. I was not more than a yard from the first accused when he was writing a cheque on a table in his room. I saw him writing a cheque on a yellowish form like this (a National Bank cheque book produced by Mr. de Saram). I did not see the amount or the signature. I often saw him writing letters, almost every day, and talking to Gauder in another portion of the room where we sit, out of our hearing. Gauder was with him when he wrote the cheque. Three bed-rooms opened into the sitting room. They were small cubicles, one pretty large room. They were small rooms divided by canvas screens, one was occupied by me, one by Gauder, and the other by Stewart. The boy (1st accused) used to sleep on the table or on the floor or wherever he could. He had no bed-room of his own, and he wrote the cheque in Gauder's bed-room. I had no particular reason for watching them.

The second accused Stewart, then proceeded to question the witness as regards the situation of the various rooms in the hotel, and as a satisfactory solution of the question could not be made, the Police Magistrate directed the police to make a plan of the hotel giving all the details necessary ; and there being no other witnesses to be examined then, the accused were remanded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 373 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd November) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Smith, Manibai and five others, Mr G M Smith and 328 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (27th November) via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E Morton Deane, Miss W Thorburn, Mr N N Wadia, Mr Black, Mr Alexander, and 215 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding from the stream per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, Captain T Rassovich to-day, at 7 a.m. :—To Trieste and Venice—Mr and Mrs C Douglas Mrs Claridge, Mrs M Beck, Surgeon-Major G Money Shewan, Mr F Wutzler, Mr E Parrott, Revd E Phillips ; Mr J Cartland, and to Suez—Mr Hoffmann and Mr Roupin.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	C Macdonald	3113	Kewley	Marmugao	1-12	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hill		N F Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	994	Hughes	N F		B & P S N Co
E	Yamaguchi Maru	2026	Kamarown	China	2-12	N Y Kaisha
K	Clan Robertson	2104	Roberts	Antwerp		F M & Co
P	Chanda	1305	Kendall	Zanzibar	30-11	M M & Co
Q	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	3-12	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Karachi	30-11	S & Co
	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	30-11	S & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Ras Rowa	1852	Scorgie	Havre		W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
4	Letimbro	1461	Belsito	Hongkong	4-12	N G Italiana
5	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	8-12	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rassevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Browne	Karachi	1-12	E Bates & Co
13	Chilka	1477	Hill	Rangoon	3-12	M M & Co
15	Florida	2040	Henry	Dunkirk		J M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	30-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Kidderpore Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba means time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Nov 27.
	Kilwa s	Packham	Calcutta, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Rangoon.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Bombay s	Weston	Calcutta.
	Clan Macdonald s	Kewley	Marmagoa.
	Chanda s	Kendall	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Imperatrix, Rassovich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Rufford Hall s—111 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 55 bales wool, Canji Khataw ; 12 bales wool, Kisa Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.
India s—70 bales hides, H O H Hassom ; 24 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 12 cwt ramputre, M Framjee ; 190 cwt mother of pearl shells, Nanjeebhoy Mianee ; 25 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales leather pieces, M Mackenzie and Co ; 5 bales hides, A L Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.
Clan Robertson s—600 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 16,299 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 126 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Florida s—5,000 cwt poppyseed, and 999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 83 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co ; 4,009 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Ras Rowa s—4,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—3,005 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher ; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—35 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 4 cases brassware, 1 case sandal wood, and 1 case embroidered curts, S J Tellery and Co ; 37 cwt myrabollams, W L Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.
Yamaguchi Maru s—192 cwt kelamis, Quan Lun Ecoo ; 1 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias ; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Letimbro s—44 cwt mowra flower, D N Shroff ; 200 bales twist, P F Talati ; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 750 cwt onions, H O Aba ; 50 bales twist, B M Petit Sons and Co ; 250 bales twist, The Star of India Mill Ld.
Thames s—150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Thames s—200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Yamaguchi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhandara s—140 bales cotton, L Baboolall ; 200 bales cotton, V Dewsey.
Nizam s—235 bales cotton, H Amuluckchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.
Bolton, Capt, Bo, 13th B I, off leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 29.
Thatcher, Lt Col, Bo, 22nd Infy, on duty, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.
Bolton, Capt, 13th Bo I, off leave, to Ferozepore.

NOVEMBER 29.
Clement, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 1st Hants Regt, to join, to Mooltan.

NOVEMBER 30.
Pollard, Capt, 5th Bo Cavalry, on duty, to Quetta.
Muter, Capt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on leave, to Kodai Kanal.
Beamish, Brig Surgn Lt Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th November 1897.

1. The squadron will parade on Thursday, the 2nd December, at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order, khaki helmets with spike and chin chain.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order. Khaki.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Coy. :— No. 4:91 Vol. G. Fitzherbert.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Town Hall Compound and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 8-45 to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 6 and Byculla 6-12 (local time).

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

OMAR KHAYYAM is much to the fore just now. The *Athenaeum* mentions that Mr. John Payne has (incidentally to his labours upon the translation of Hafiz) completed a metrical version of the whole of the quatrains, between 800 and 900 in number, or nearly three-quarters more than has ever yet been presented to the English public. The special feature of the new translation will be an attempt to reproduce the very characteristic and varied scheme of rhyme and rhythm of the originals, and so to give an idea of Khayyam's verse as it might appear to a native of Persia. The book will be issued by the Villon Society by subscription in the usual manner.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Ethel, only daughter of Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of 2, Charles-street, Mayfair, and Mr. Steyning Edgerley, C.I.E., Political and Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Carlotta, only daughter of Commendatore and Madame G. Dore-Desvignes, of Milan, and James Douglas, eldest surviving son of the late A. G. Dallas, formerly Governor of Rupert's Land, and grandson of the late Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.

THE Spanish Government has given orders to the Governor-General of Cuba, and the Philippines to proclaim an amnesty.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN 13TH CAMATIPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Goolal, widow of Jamnadas Runchordas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Elsette Shetiba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of January 1894, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 13th Camateepura Street outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 205, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4580 and 4581, new No. 110 5, old survey Nos. 4113 and 4114, new survey No. 214-6555 and bounded on the East by the property of Jungum Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Elsette Shetiba Venkati, on the South by the 13th Camateepura Lane, and on the North by the sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Elsette Shetiba Venkati.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsette Shetiba situate in the 13th Camateepura Lane outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4538, new No. 11003, old survey No. 4,760 new survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward Nos. 2082 and 2083, Street Nos. 116—118 and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vadi Venkati, but now of the said Elsette Shetiba Venkati, on the West by the property of Joti Sayaboo, on the North by the 13th Camateepura Street, and on the South by the Sweepers' passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Elsette Shetiba Venkati.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai, Pakvash and Chandulal, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, opposite Messrs. William Watson's's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, fancy curtains, cooking stove, etc. the property of A. G. WARBURTON, Esq. changing residence.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE SADDLES, WHIPS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, invoices of Gent's English-made saddles complete, spare bridles, girths, martingales, four-in-hand reins, carriage lamps, Hinks' and Ditmar's 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERS' GOODS AND MILL STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 69, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of Manilla and tarred ropes, pulley blocks, winches, chain blocks, weighing machine, screw-jacks, suction hose, grain mill, leather hose, chaff cutters, drilling machines, zinc sheets, galvanized netting, iron gauze wire, copper, electric conductors, cotton and leather belting, scales, grindstones, canvas and red rubber hose, lenses, barometer, compass, emery, lead pipes, gas fittings, rubber sheets, crane oil, copying press, rubber valve, couplings, garden tools, weights, woollen mops, mule spindles, mill accessories, safes, table, chairs, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House, top floor, Apollo Bunder, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Captain JAMES ROBERTSON, leaving the premises.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Camateepura advertised to take place on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of teak and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, folding chairs, writing table, cloth and gown press, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, with a chesnut Arab horse, about 14-1 and a set of brass mounted harness.

1 grey Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years, good trapper, has been hunted and packed, believed sound.

1 powerful bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one first-rate rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, pictures, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board complete, one cottage harmonium, one Singer's hand-sewing machine, fish bowl, one English safe, Cutchwork silver ware, dining table by Roberts, bird caged stand, ship modern in case, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, about 30 first class head grey horses, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

By order of the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Fort Custom House:—

A lot of arms and ammunition consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25, MOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd instan, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, out-houses, stable, &c., situate on the property bearing Street No. 25, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage h anna.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THIS WEEK,

DECEMBER 2ND, 3RD AND 4TH,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GRAND BAZAAR

DISPLAY OF GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CONCERTS

EACH DAY, AT 6-0 AND 9-15 P.M.

BY LEADING ARTISTES.

COMPETITIONS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC, PIANOFORTE-PLAYING, BOUQUETS, DRESSED DOLLS, CAKE-MAKING, &c., &c.

FOR CONDITIONS

Apply "BAZAAR," 12, Colaba Causeway.

X RAYS EXHIBITIONS

PHONOGRAPH

ART GALLERY—Local Views.

ADMISSION:—

THURSDAY, One Rupee; FRIDAY, Eight Annas; SATURDAY, Four Annas.

Children (with Parents) Free.

Tickets may be given in at any of the Stalls in lieu of their cash value.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER EXCELLENCY

LADY SANDHURST.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,

In Aid of the Funds,

On THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1897.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet ..."March from Tannhauser". Wagner. Mrs. RICHARDSON AND Mr. NICHOLSON.
2. Song ...."Madrigal" ....Chaminadi. Mr. MARSHALL REID.
3. Violin Solo..........."Romance en Re" ....Johannes Wale. Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song..............." What do the Green Leaves Whisper?" .....Cowen. Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
5. Song ...."I lub a lubly girl, I do"... Capt. FLEET, R.N.
6. Song ...."The Swallows"..............Cowen. Miss PARSONS.

PART II.

1. Recitation ...."Mrs. Barker's Picture"..(By request.) Capt. FLEET, R.N.
2. Song ...."Awake, Awake!" ....Piatti. (with Violin Obligato.) Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
3. Song............."The Gift" ....A. H. Behrend. Mrs. LONGE.
4. Duet—Violin and Piano ...."Allegretto quasi Andantino" ....Grieg. Mrs. COLLIE AND Mrs. CANDY.
5. Song ...."The Old Guard" ....Paul Rodney. Mr. NICHOLSON.
6. Vocal Trio..........."O Memory!"..................Leslie.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill; Mrs. CLANCY, Head Mistress; the Rev. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary; Messrs. MARCKS & Co.; and Mr. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder; also at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

PRICES—TWO RUPEES AND ONE RUPEE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 650 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

AN advance of 5-16ths. per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113⅜; the price of Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 117½. About £175,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced ⅛d. to 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. dearer, at 59 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. A decline of ⅛ per cent. was established in the rate for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62 1-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight was further reduced 3-32d. yesterday, say to 1s. 3d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 103½; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a fair demand; prime qualities ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher; common qualities lower to the same extent.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 35⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and Linseed at 34 7-8s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Antwerp, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having amounted to 14,000 bales, East Indians nil. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 1-4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 2 cents lower in both positions, at 5·76 cents for February, and 5·90 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 75,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season to date, and those in the two preceding years for the same time.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	75,000	60,000	38,000
Two days' do.	139,000	110,000	76,000
Since 1st September	3,833,000	3,630,000	2,503,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day with a small business passing, and prices Re. 1 per candy lower, F. G. Bengal, for January delivery, being quoted at Rs. 139; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 177; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at 158. Exporters have bought only 300 ready new Dhulia at Rs. 153; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, of which 300 are ready new Bengals, and Oomra kinds; and 100 old Akola.

We give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of Cotton, omitted from our report of yesterday evening.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	408,000	308,000	194,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	345,000	132,000	80,000
„ Continent	152,000	115,000	67,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,694,000	3,520,000	2,427,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,396,000	1,243,000	662,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,192,000	1,024,000	728,000
„ Stock in the Ports	970,000	1,135,000	976,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,550,000	3,736,500	3,756,250
„ „ Surats	42,000	130,440	154,810

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	563,000	680,080	923,110
„ London	4,000	7,000	6,000
American Afloat	360,000	406,000	225,000
East Indian	2,000	4,000	12,000
Total	929,000	1,097,080	1,166,110
Price of Middling-Americans	3 8-32d.	4 13-32d.	4 11-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 2-32d.	3 3-4d.	4d.
Difference	3-16d.	21-32d.	11-16d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday, and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,212 bales.
Wheat	2,479 cwts.
Linseed	10,029 „
Rapeseed	8,241 „
Gingellyseed	31,974 „
Poppyseed	1,147 „
Castorseed	5,158 „
Rice	8,907 „

FREIGHTS.—This market remains firm in tone, and holders of tonnage are now asking 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton from December to May shipment.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was obtained early in the day at 1s. 3 7-32d., and then speculators came in as strong buyers, and bought down to and at 1s. 3 5-32d. to a considerable extent. Merchants' Bills have been scarce again to-day, and little has been reported on that line; the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·61	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone to-day at a slight decline in 3½ per Cents on last evening's rates, 98 3-8 having been quoted for Cash, and 98 5-16 for the 5th January account. Threes nominal.

SHARES have been entirely neglected to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist, left here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Australia, arrived.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 20th November, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,29,743	3,80,101	8,208	5,18,052
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles	...	...	...	6,36,037

Decrease ...Rs, 1,17,985

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,587	39,911	...	3,324	1,03,668	...
Goods	65,934	59,744	6,190	...	53,815	...
Other earnings	3,831	3,301	530	...	20,364	...
Total for week	1,06,352	1,02,956	3,396	...	...	...
Aggregate	21,69,561	19,86,714	...	...	1,82,847	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEWEY.—Dec. 1, at 12-30, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Eva Agnes, wife of R. W. Dewey. Funeral at 4-30, this evening. Friends will accept this intimation.

KARWAR.

DEATH.

WILSON—November 30, at Karwar, suddenly, Mabel Wilson, daughter of the late R. H. Wilson, of Broach, Gujerat, aged 23 years and 11 months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KING—November 22, at Ashleigh House, Murree, the wife of L. White King, LL.D., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SUTTIE—CLARK—November 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Taylor, M.A., B.D., Duncan, third son of James Suttie, Kirkcaldy, N. B., to Katie, youngest daughter of David Clark, Kirkcaldy, N. B.

WILKINSON—WILKINSON—November 21, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Oldham, William Ernest Ayton, second son of Rev. W. Wilkinson, of Bealiba, Australia, to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. J. S. Wilkinson, Vicar of Maughold, Isle-of-Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

₊ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1897.

THE occupation of Kiauchau by Germany, followed as it has been by a demand for the permanent cession of that port, is an event of considerable significance. It shows that Germany desires to acquire a territorial basis in the Far East, and that the understanding between her and Russia and France in that part of the world, which found its first expression in combined action to compel Japan to retrocede Port Arthur and the Laotung Peninsula, still exists in unabated strength. Russia and France almost immediately obtained large concessions, territorial and commercial, from the court of Pekin, as the recompense for the timely intervention which delivered that Government from the presence of a victorious and grasping rival at the gates of the capital. Germany ostensibly received nothing, not even a promise, or thanks. But the Foreign Office at Berlin is not likely to neglect the application of Bismarck's golden rule *do ut des*. It is not to be supposed that German influence and German material support were pledged to the policy of other Powers, without first stipulating for a proportionate reward. The accomplished author of the "Far Eastern Question," published last year, shewed less than his usual shrewdness when he described Germany as the dupe of her allies and aggrieved at the cavalier treatment he imagined she had received at the hands of France and Russia, who helped themselves and gave her nothing. Mr. Chirol, who was in China during the war, and in Japan while the peace negotiations were in progress, found it difficult to explain how Germany had come to join hands with Russia and France, seeing that she was by so doing alienating a good customer like Japan, without securing any countervailing advantage in China. It would indeed be difficult to conceive a Power so practical and so free from sentimental aberrations making a gratuitous blunder of the kind. It is now sufficiently evident that Germany stipulated for the price of her intervention. The cession of a port was doubtless agreed to. The time which has since passed has been utilised to make careful inquiry as to which position would be most advantageous for commercial and naval purposes. German war vessels have been engaged taking careful observations along the coast of China. This was done so openly that the Chinese press raised the alarm, but to very little purpose. At the proper moment, a small naval force was landed at Kiauchau and the large Chinese garrison withdrew. The new comers at once proceeded to erect barracks, and have given every indication that it is their intention to remain. The Chinese Government has made no protest or complaint, and for the best of reasons. Prince Henry, brother of the Emperor William, is on his way to take the command of the German war vessels in Chinese waters, and to place the new German settlement on a proper footing. The report that the German force was landed to procure redress for the murder of a missionary deceived some of our contemporaries who applauded the vigour with which Germany acts when her subjects are molested. When it was found that the permanent occupation of Kiauchau was intended, it was asserted with as little foundation that the Chinese Government had been taken unawares, and that the garrison being surprised, had "fled in panic," though six thousand strong, without firing a shot.

The facts are capable of a different interpretation. The Tsungli-Yamen, which had to acquiesce, however unwillingly, in the much more exacting demands of Russia and France, could not well have refused to satisfy Germany with the promise of a naval station in the Far East, when it was a question of procuring the withdrawal of the Japanese from Port Arthur and Wai-Hai-Wai. Although China refuses to discuss the heavy demands of Germany until Kiauchau has been evacuated, the occupation of that port is doubtless the fulfilment of an engagement entered into in 1895. The statement that Russia has acquiesced in the occupation of Kiauchau by Germany, provided that she has a free hand in the Korea, betrays a misapprehension of the attitude of the Northern Power in regard to that peninsula. Russia would be as little disposed to seek the permission of the Emperor William to do what she pleases in Korea as to ask his sanction for encroachments in Manchuria. After China abandoned the protectorate of the Korea, in the treaty of Shimonoseki, Russia and Japan entered into a treaty binding themselves to protect the King of Korea and maintain his independence. They mutually engaged that neither of them should maintain troops in Korean territory. The Japanese found it necessary, however, to increase the number of their troops in Korea to maintain order. Certain high Japanese officials also found it expedient to endeavour to seize the King's person. Failing in that attempt, they murdered the Queen who had strenuously opposed Japanese pretentions. The King escaped to the house of the Russian Minister, who promptly landed a body of marines to protect his Majesty and maintain order. The King was naturally grateful for the timely protection accorded him by the Russians. He asked them to undertake the reorganisation of his army—a request which was readily acceded to. A number of Russian officers and non-commissioned officers were lent for the purpose, and Cossacks were sent with them as an escort. The Japanese troops in the royal territory were invited to withdraw in accordance with the engagement that they had entered into with Russia. They unwillingly withdrew and the King proclaimed himself Emperor of Korea to emphasise his deliverance from foreign tutelage. It would be clearly superfluous for Russia to look to Germany for approval of a state of things so natural and correct. The one Power which might have a right to expostulate at the presence of Russian instructors in Korean territory has not deemed it expedient to do so. The Russian forces in Vladivostook and its vicinity are more than a hundred thousand strong, and the Russian fleet—like the British—in those waters, has been greatly augmented. Under such circumstances, nothing could be gained by raising a tiresome diplomatic question.

It has been said elsewhere that Russia solemnly promised Great Britain at the time of the evacuation of Port Hamilton not to occupy Korea. This would be news to the Foreign Office. No such promise was made to Great Britain, which had occupied port Hamilton, Chinese territory, of her own motion at a time when the strained relations between Russia and China seemed likely to eventuate in war between those Powers. The object of the occupation was two-fold—to have a base of operations in those seas if it was necessary to support China against Russia, and in the event of Russia acquiring a new naval basis in the Korea or elsewhere at the expense of China, to have a Gibraltar in those remote seas to ensure the maintenance of British supremacy in the Northern Pacific. The differences between Russia and China were arranged without war, mainly through the counsel and influence of General Gordon. Russia, however, informed the Chinese Government that if they allowed their territory to be occupied and turned into a naval station by Great Britain, Russia would possess herself of an equivalent so as to maintain the balance of power in those waters. The British naval authorities reported to Government that Port Hamilton was ill-adapted for the purposes of a great naval station; that its fortification and equipment would involve an outlay of from one to two millions sterling, and that when all was done, the position was so isolated, that it would be a burden and a source of weakness rather than of strength. In the result the Chinese Government were informed that Great Britain would evacuate Port Hamilton, if there was some assurance that Russia, on her part, would not occupy it or a Korean Port. The Court of Pekin made this known to St. Petersburg, and received the assurance that Russia had no intention of occupying any Port in the Korea. This disclaimer satisfied China, which, however, has since renounced the claim to suzerainty over that peninsula. The British Government, two years ago, accepting the situation created by the results of the war between China and Japan and the intervention of three continental Powers, took occasion to make it known that if it were the desire of Russia to obtain a suitable port, free from obstruction of ice, as a terminus for the Siberian Railway, Great Britain would interpose no obstacles. To charge Russia with breach of faith in this matter is to show ignorance of the course of events and of the present state of the question. If the British Government were disposed to protest against the occupation of Kiauchau by Germany, they would not be debarred from doing so by a declaration such as that which binds us in advance to acquiesce in the acquisition of an ice-free port south of Vladiviostock, by Russia. Of the unhappy missionary whose death appears to have been made the pretext for the occupation of the selected port, it may be said, as Talleyrand said of the death of General Pichegru, "it was very unexpected and very opportune." It has been made the ground of demands for a large indemnity, the erection of a cathedral, the punishment of the officers concerned in the outrage, the railway monopoly at Shantung, and above all the permanent cession of Kiauchau.

THE cultivation of tea, coffee, and cinchona in India is made the subject of three special reports by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics. The area of land under tea is growing year by year, and the output grows with it. There is now a total of 433,113 acres under tea cultivation, while almost double that area is taken up ready for further planting as occasion arises. Two-thirds of this total under cultivation is in the valleys of Brahmaputra and Surma. Bengal comes next, whilst the remaining portion, equal to one-tenth of the whole, lies in Northern and Southern India. There is a matter of a thousand acres in Upper Burma, but the tea grown there is not prepared for consumption in the indigenous way, being merely pickled for local use, and is therefore of very little account. It is shown that over 481,866 persons find permanent employment in the tea industry in India, and in addition to these over a hundred thousand find temporary employment. The plantations, as may be readily understood, vary greatly in size. In Assam, where the industry is mainly carried on by Europeans with ample capital, where fusions of estates have been carried on for some years in view to economy of management, and where most plantations have large unplanted areas attached to them, the area of a plantation averages as much as 365 acres. In Bengal the average area of a plantation is 218 acres; in the North-West Provinces the average falls to 95 acres, while in the Punjab, where natives grow tea extensively in the Kangra Valley, there are less than four acres to each plantation, and for the same reason this small area is but slightly exceeded in Travancore. In Madras the average is about 61 acres. The quantity of tea produced has, it seems, increased in the past twelve years in much greater ratio than the area under cultivation, for while the area has increased by 52 per cent., the increase in production has been 118 per cent. Last year produced close on six hundred millions of pounds of uncured leaf and a hundred and fifty-six millions of cured. In the past five years the exports have aggregated 132,431,125 pounds. Tea cultivation in India has been mainly concentrated in tracts where a heavy rainfall and a humid and equable climate permit of repeated flushes and pluckings of the leaf. The yield is largest in Travancore, where it is reported to have averaged in 1896 628 lbs. to the acre. In the valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surma the yield averages about 443 lbs., and in Bengal about 394 lbs., the yield in Jalpaiguri (the Duars) being 534 lbs., and in Darjeeling about 276 lbs. Under coffee cultivation there is an area of 289,084 acres. The cultivation of coffee is restricted for the most part to a limited zone in Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. In Mysore there are 141,528 acres, in Coorg 84,820 acres, and in the Nilgiris and Malabar 41,208, and 5,564 acres in Travancore and Cochin. Thus about 94·5 per cent. of the coffee-bearing area of India is concentrated in the elevated region above the south-western coast where the rainfall is heavy and the climate generally approximates to that of the coffee-bearing area of Ceylon. In Madras and Burma some coffee is grown, but very little. Last year's yield exceeded twenty-six million pounds, a decrease of 35 per cent., though the acreage was the largest on record. 46,217 persons are employed permanently in coffee cultivation and 72,136 temporarily. Indian coffee is not so popular as Indian tea, and though of the former England takes nine-tenths of the quantity produced, it will have only about half of our coffee. That is they will take only half of what they know to be our coffee. But the planter is avenged, though he himself does not get on equal terms with the consumer. Large quantities of Indian coffee are exported to Arabia, and it is said that this same coffee goes to England later on, done up, and labelled as real Mocha. We also "send coals to Newcastle" by exporting to Ceylon. France takes almost as much of our coffee as England does. Of a total production of 34,750,765 pounds we export over thirty millions and prices rule high. Chinchona cultivation claims 5,916 acres, whereas twelve years ago it was 10,418. The decline is located in Bengal and Madras, whilst in Coorg there is now practically no cultivation. Mr. O'Conor's report shows that at the present low level of prices for alkaloids and sulphate of quinine the Indian bark cannot compete in Europe with bark from Peru or the other countries where the tree is now grown, and that the bark we grow cannot be profitably used, except for manufacture for Indian consumption unless there should be a radical change in existing conditions. The total production last year was 1,491,506lbs., as compared with 2,039,881lbs. the previous year. The entire product of Bengal, 629,000lbs., was consumed locally.

AN eminently reasonable spirit characterised the discussion by the Corporation, on Monday, of the report of the Committee on the Government proposals for the improvement of the City of Bombay. The view that the work of reconstruction should be entrusted to the Municipality found as little support proportionately as in the Committee. There were only eleven members present who voted against the last clause of Mr. Roughton's motion, that "in the opinion of the Corporation the proposed Trust should be constituted on a separate basis." Three members spoke against the motion, so that it was from no lack of oratory that Mr. Roughton's proposal was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Wacha led the attack, and seemed to think that Government intended to drive a hard bargain by getting rid of unsaleable Government land at the expense of the Municipality. The land has only been unsaleable for years in the sense that Government have refused to sell it, and have retained it unutilised until the time should come for it to be devoted to the public benefit. They now vest it in the Improvement Trust for a long term of years, and the benefit to the city far more than that of Government. The Trust will have the well use of these valuable estates for ten years, and for the next six years only a very low charge is to be made. Where is there in this proposal anything of the nature of a hard bargain? The contention that the Corporation has amongst it members quite as capable of carrying out the improvements as the members of the proposed Trust is, to say the least, premature, seeing that no nominations to the future Board have so far been made. No doubt the Corporation does include some capable men of business who would do excellent work on the new Board, and such men are far more certain to find a place thereon if the selection is made by Government on the ground of capacity alone, than if made in the Municipal Hall, where personal and party influence, irrespective of business ability, would probably be the dominating factors of the selection. A great deal was heard from both Mr. Wacha and Mr. Shroff regarding local self-government, but, as Mr. Roughton pointed out in his reply, there is no reason why the Corporation should alone represent it in Bombay. Mr. Roughton's remark that it will be to the advantage of the city that the Corporation should not have any more work imposed upon it than it has at present, is justified by the extent to which that work has in many respects fallen into arrear. Mr. Wacha's extensive list of what the Corporation has done in recent years, could have been equalled in length by an enumeration of the pressing sanitary reforms it has failed to accomplish. However, the point need not be laboured; by an overwhelming majority the Corporation itself has declared against the work being put into its own hands, and in favour of the constitution of a separate Trust. The question is therefore finally settled, and is not likely to be revived in the Legislative Council, for if any Councillor who is also a member of the Corporation brings it forward he will be advancing a view that has been rejected by the Corporation itself. The speakers at Monday's meeting who met the carefully thought out and generous proposals of Government in a captious spirit, were altogether in a minority. Dr. Bahadurjee is often an unsparing critic of Government, but his paraphrase of the proposals of Lord Sandhurst's administration, showing how generous they are, well summed up the situation, and, as the subsequent vote showed, commended itself to the Corporatian generally. The report adopted on Monday deals with various points of detail that are quite open to discussion in the Select Committee on the Bill, but the general conclusion arrived at is one calculated to strengthen the hands of Government in the great undertaking to which they have set their hands. The Corporation have now, at the suggestion of the Committee, expressed their willingness "to heartily co-operate with Government in carrying out the scheme which must conduce to the ultimate sanitary welfare of the city," and Government can wish for no better assurance than this.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain C. M. Ducat, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, proceeded to Baroda, on inspection duty, last night, by the mail train. A salute of nine guns will be fired to-day from the saluting battery to announce the departure. He is expected to return to Bombay on the 3rd instant.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received yesterday from Hong Kong, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 1,500 bales, Exchange on Bombay Rs. 154½. Yarn market is generally very much depressed owing to large stocks, and prices have all round declined dols. 3.

THERE is no truth in the statement that Damodher's brother, Balkrishna, has been arrested in the Nizam's territory.

A SAD accident occurred at Dehra on Sone Bengal, on the 16th inst. While crossing the main eastern canal in a boat a child fell into the water. The mother of the child instantly jumped out of the boat and plunged into the water to save the child. The child was picked up, but the poor mother lost her life.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TERRIFIC GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A terrific gale has swept along the coasts of Great Britain doing immense damage.

Twelve vessels have been totally lost with all hands, besides thirty wrecked.

The piers at Broadstairs and Sheerness have been destroyed.

FURTHER DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

Seven thousand troops were employed at Woolwich Arsenal, last evening, in saving ammunition and stores, which were in danger of destruction owing to the floods. Nevertheless, large quantities were swept away, and the damage done amounts to many thousands of pounds.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

The demands made by Germany on China, in consequence of the murder of a German missionary, at Shantung, include a large indemnity, the erection of a Cathedral, the punishment of the officers concerned in the outrage, the Railway monopoly in Shantung, and the cession of Kiaochau as a coaling station.

China has refused to discuss the matter until Kiaochau is evacuated.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PEKIN.

M. Schpeyer, the Russian Consul-General in the Corea, has been appointed Russian Minister at Pekin.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of cotton employers and operatives, held at Manchester, the latter refused the arbitration proposals. Further negotiations are probable.

STODDARTS *VS.* QUEENSLAND.

The match between Stoddarts' team and thirteen of Queensland was resumed yesterday, when the Queenslanders made 316 for eight wickets, and the match ended in a draw.

THE TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The total applications for the two and a-half million of India Bills amounted to £12,330,000.

Tenders at £98 11s. 6d. receive about 20 per cent. and above in full.

The average rate realised was £2 15s. 2d.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR HONGKONG.

Sir Henry Blake, at present Governor of Jamaica, has been transferred to Hongkong.

THE STORY OF THE BELUCHISTAN'S CARGO.

The story circulated in connection with the cargo of the steamer Beluchistan is incorrect. The cases in the barges, which contained arms and ammunition, were intended for the East African Coast, and not the Persian Gulf, were detained by the Customs authorities owing to some irregularity.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FOR JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 30.

Last evening there was a baloon ascent in the College maidan by a European æronaut. The Governor and his Staff, with the Chiefs, nobility, and gentry and the inhabitants of the station generally were present. The attempt was unsuccessful; within two minutes the baloon was in the College.

The Bhavnagar Chief and Staff left by special train, last night, after the Governor's reception at the Residency, where Chiefs and Officers and gentry attended.

The Governor and Officers left at 8 o'clock, this morning, for Junagadh, the departure being private, Limri and some other Chiefs went home *en route* to Junagadh at the Gondal Station, which was decorated. Diwan Bejanji gave the Governor and party flower wreaths and bouquets.

JUNAGADH, Nov. 30.

Last night, Colonel Hunter gave an evening party at the Residency, and it was largely attended by the nobility of Kathiawar and the elite of Rajkot.

This morning, the Governor left Rajkote by a special train and arrived at Junagadh, at 12 noon. Near the new Bungalow, at a mile's distance from the station, a platform was erected to enable his Excellency to alight near his residence, and a Guard-of-Honour, drawn up near the platform, presented arms on his Excellency's stepping on the platform, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired.

Lord Sandhurst was received by his Highness, Mr. Bechardass Veharidass, the Dewan, and Purshotumrai, the Naib Dewan, Mr. Mansukhram Soorajram, Colonel Sealy, and other high officials and Chiefs. The Governor, accompanied by his Highness, principal officers, and Amirs, proceeded to the new Bungalow, and after a few minutes' conservation his Highness left, eleven guns being fired at the departure.

His Excellency, accompanied by his Highness and Shahajada Sherjumakhanji, and escorted by a detachment of his Highness' Body Guard, visited the Prince Victor Leper Asylum, and then inspected the Bahauddin Water-works, Service Reservoir, and Public Garden, returning at seven.

Preparations have been made on a grand scale to accord a hearty and right loyal reception to his Excellency, worthy of the traditional princely hospitality of Junagadh. The whole town is *en fete*, and great rejoicings prevail consequent upon his Excellency's arrival. There will be a banquet, followed by fire-works, to-night.

The Governor visits the Girnar Hills to-morrow.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

There were 63 new cases and 48 deaths recorded to-day, of which 17 deaths occurred in the city, 11 cases in Sukerwar Peith, 7 in Gunj, and 5 each in Sudasiv, Shunwar, and Kasba.

The total mortality was 56.

In the cantonment 15 cases and 10 deaths occurred, the total mortality being 11.

In the district there were 21 cases and 9 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 47 were admitted and 29 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 8 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 6 died; and in the Hindu 12 were admitted, 5 discharged cured, and 8 died.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ANOTHER JIRGAH IN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 28.

No firing occurred last night. General Symons and Staff left for Mastura yesterday, also the 18th Bengal Lancers, Rockets, Field Park, Printing Section, Bombay Sappers. The perimeter of the Camp is much contracted, and the Sappers and Pioneers have been clearing the field of fire.

Two influential Kuki Khels are in with Colonel Warburton to-day.

THE LULL IN THE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

It is not improbable, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that a break in the operations against the Afridis, which the arrival of the winter necessitates, will be taken advantage of to thoroughly reorganize the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

It is probable also that advantage will be taken of the break in the operations to release General Lockhart, and place Sir Power Palmer in Command.

Drafts of 100 men each for the Dorsetshire and Northamptonshire Regiments will be despatched a once from the Depots to replace the casualties tha occurred in them.

In consequence of the heavy garrison duties now required of the troops quartered in Peshawar and Rawalpindi, sanction will be asked for an increase of a Battalion to present the garrisons so as to give them some relief, as the increasing cold makes this all the more necessary in case of the down country Regiments.

It is probable that the Hyderabad Contingent will furnish an extra Battalion if sanctioned.

THE UTMAN KHEL COLUMN.

On Sunday, Colonel Reid marched to Agrah, taking with him 1,000 Infantry, 4 guns, and half Company of the Sappers, leaving the remainder of the force at Bargholai under command of Colonel Goldeney, of the 35th Sikhs. Colonel Reid halts at Agrah to enable the survey of the country to be completed, and conditions to be complied with He will then return via Bargholai to Kot. He reports the country to be poor and barely able to support the animals with the small force there until the 1st proximo. The Khanawari section of the Utman Khels have since the Jirgah shown no signs of surrender.

Two bhistis going for water at Karappa with two pakhal mules were set upon by the enemy. One bhisti managed to escape wounded by a bullet; the other bhisti and the mules were carried off. Enquiries are being made as to who the perpetrators were.

SNIPING AT KARAPPA.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Shinawari, 30th November, says:—At Karappa, yesterday, two hospital bhistis with two pakhal mules were proceeding to the water-supply, when they were set upon and stripped. One bhistie managed to escape, but was shot at, a bullet passing through his shoulder. The other bhisti and the mules were carried off.

The constant fighting in Tirah has absorbed public attention for some weeks past, so the public may have forgotten the troops who have waited and watched outside Peshawar, preventing thieves and raiders from doing mischief. The British cavalry there have had a trying time, not so much from sniping by the tribesmen—though they have gone through this experience and have suffered losses thereby—as from the feverish climate of the Peshawar Valley during autumn. In the two squadrons of the 11th Hussars every officer, and all the rank-and-file with four exceptions only, have suffered from fever. Some have had three or four attacks and the squadrons now are still fever-stricken. We have not the returns for the 4th Dragoon Guards, but they are probably nearly as bad. Even the troops in the Tochi have not fared much worse than this.—*Pioneer.*

The Lozaka Pass, over which General Gaselee was to pass yesterday morning, leads into the country of the Masuzai and the valleys at the head of the Khurmana river. It is hardly likely that with this column moving towards their rear, the Chamkannis will hold out much longer. General Gaselee's force will presumably come in touch with the Kurram Moveable Column before it returns to Bagh.

The transport for the column now moving into the Utman Khel country is provided by the Malakand Field Force. We wrote at some length, a short time ago, on the excellent condition of this transport, which has benefited by the last few weeks' rest and is fit to go anywhere. The health of the Malakand Field Force is good; there is, and has been no scurvy among the men; the only thing it suffers from is the chronic conundrum. What is going to happen to us next? Are we to visit the Bunerwals? An answer to this question cannot surely be delayed much longer; in the mere matter of public expense a definite plan should be issued without delay. The present cost to the country of the Malakand Field Force is about two lakhs a week!

The Afridi is not without humour. One of the men of the Guides has received a letter from an Afridi relation in Tirah giving him the news of the campaign from his point of view. The letter was posted in one of our own field post offices!

Thomas Atkins with his usual humour has Christened the present operations on the Frontier "The Thairo Expedition," of which General Hammond's is the "Baitho Brigade."

We mentioned two or three days ago that the medical authorities were engaged in investigating a case, in which a certain brand of sweetened condensed milk was reported to be the cause of an outbreak of sickness in the Malakand force; from further particulars which have reached us, it appears that this milk, of which there were only 21 tins came with a Field Hospital from Bengal; and that it could not have been the cause of sickness, for it was never issued. Field Hospitals, it must be remembered, are kept stocked complete, ready for service at a moment's notice. The Commissariat Department only provide the stores; the medical officers inspect and issue them to the patients. If these be bad or of unauthorised brands, it is the medical officer's duty to reject and not to issue them. In order to prevent just such mistakes as the one of sweetened condensed milk, an inspection of Field Hospital stores by the medical authorities every six months is ordered. The enquiry into the present case was ordered by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Malakand Field Force, and not by the medical authorities as stated.

The Commissariat Officer, when on active service, is popularly regarded as an improved William Whiteley. He is expected to provide anything from an elephant to a trouser button at a moment's notice; and if it be not forthcoming, there are razors in the air. This is highly flattering, but after a time it grows a trifle irritating to the most good-humoured man to be treated consistently as a penny in the slot machine—put and indent in and out comes the article. Moreover, on more than one occasion within recent years, a G. O. C. has shown a curious negligence after the show is over in respect to the thanks and praise due to the men by whom he has been fed and moved around.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

The permanent military commission has been working ceaselessly for the last three weeks at Constantinople, but will relax its efforts during this month until after Ramazan. It has already agreed, in principle, on the maintenance throughout next summer of four hundred battalions under arms in Asia Minor. The mobilisation will take place directly the spring crops have been sown. This would seem to indicate that Turkey is reassured, as regards the Balkans, and is principally apprehensive of danger on the Asiatic side.

THE YACHT CLUB CHAMBERS.

The problem of how to meet the increasing demand for house accommodation in Bombay, and especially in the Fort, for well-to-do Europeans, has been met by the Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, so far as nearly fifty of its bachelor or grass widower members are concerned by the erection of Chambers off the Apollo Bunder. Now that the scaffolding has been taken down the building is revealed as a most handsome and ornate one, worthy to take rank with the noble public structures with which the Fort is adorned. The finishing touches are now being put upon the inside painting and decoration of the rooms, and the Chambers are to be available for the residence of members from to-day. The applications for rooms have been numerous, and nearly all of them have been let already. Designed by Mr. John Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, and built under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A. (who was assisted by his son, Mr. C. F. Stevens, M. S. A.), the handsome structure is appropriately situated between Adams and Stevens Street; at the south side of the Apollo Bunder Road. Mr. Adams was allowed by Government to design the building as a special case, as it was he who designed the Yacht Club some years ago. The principal front of the building is on the east side, from which a magnificent view of the harbour is obtained. The remark of Maclean's Guide in regard to the scene from the verandah of the Yacht Club is fully applicable to the view from the windows of these rooms:—"One may here drink in the beauty of one of the finest sea-scapes in the world,—the pale blue glittering sea, flecked with the white and brown sails of countless boats, and showing here and there the noble outlines of a giant ship; and, beyond all, the dark rocky islands, with their shapes softened by distance, and the purple mists that creep around them." On the other side, so far as the upper storeys are concerned, the view of Back Bay and of Malabar Hill is of almost equal chain. The building has been so designed that the prevailing sea-breezes will pass through all the rooms without hindrance, thus making it one of the coolest residences in Bombay. It has a frontage of about 220 feet and a depth of about 65 feet. The building, which is five storeys in height, is in the Gothic style and is of the simplest character, but nevertheless inspires one with a feeling of magnificence on account of its imposing appearance and size. It is proposed to lay out the compound of the Chambers on the east side with an ornamental garden.

There are two sets of chambers and six bedrooms on the ground floor. Each set of chambers consists of one large room 34 feet 9 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, one bedroom 17 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 9 inches, with dressing-room 12 feet by 10 feet attached and one anteroom 13 feet by 13 feet. Six bedrooms, each 32 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, with dressing-rooms 12 feet by 10 feet attached. There are also two sets of chambers and six bedrooms on the first and second floors, all of which are similar to those on the ground floor. On the third floor there are two sets of chambers and nine bedrooms, the former being similar in arrangements to those of the floors below, while the latter are somewhat smaller. There are two sets of of chambers and nine bedrooms on the fourth floor similar in every respect to those on the third floor.

The bathrooms and lavatories are placed in a wing at the south-west end of the building, there being five bathrooms to each floor. These are fitted up with marble baths having a hot and cold water-supply laid on, and the lavatories are fitted with all the latest improvements, the hot water being heated by means of a boiler on the ground floor. The bathrooms have dadoes of white and coloured glazed tiles with small green circular spots at angles running round the rooms, thus giving a clean and cool appearance to the rooms. No part of the building will be rendered unsightly by smoke emitted from the windows of kitchens, for, as the residents will have their meals at the Club, the only cooking that will be done on the premises will be that of boiling a little water for chota hazri. The rooms are all well appointed, airy and convenient, nothing that can minister to personal comfort being lost sight of. The eastern façade of the Chambers has two fine gables, one at the north and the other at the south end, and in the centre a large and handsome oriel or bay window, which commences at the first floor and runs the whole height of the building, it being terminated with a high-pitched octagonal tiled roof capped with a handsome wrought iron finial. Coloured quarry and painted glass with the arms of the Club thereon have been introduced in the oriel as well as the other windows of the building. The north-east and south-east corners of the building are terminated by circular towers, which are about the same height as the central bay window on the east side. A lift has been provided owing to the great height of the Chambers for the use of the residents, and has been placed in the centre of the main staircase on the west side.

The walls of the building are rubble masonry faced with Coorla Khandki buff-coloured facing. The cut-stone work, such as arches, cornices, string courses, etc., are of Porebunder stone. All the floors are of concrete with tiles or China mosaic laid thereon supported on cut-teak joists and beams. The roofs are of cut-teak covered with Mangalore tiles. The fifth or top floor in the roof has been arranged for servants' quarters, giving accommodation for forty-six servants. The rooms vary in size from 13 ft. by 10 ft. to 17 ft. by 17 ft. This floor has a fire service laid on with hydrants, hoses, and buckets always in readiness in case of fire. The building is lighted throughout by the electric light and fitted throughout with electric bells. Messrs. John Fleming and Co. were the contractors for the former, and Messrs. Jost and Co. for the latter. The height of the Chambers from ground level to the fifth floor or terrace level is about 85 feet. The cost of the building, exclusive of electric light, is about Rs. 3,60,000. Messrs. Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Mistry and Co. were the contractors for the building; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for the drainage, lift, water-supply, etc.; and Messrs. Warden and Co., were the contractors for the ornamental tile and glass work. Mr. N. M. Dalal, L.C.E., was the clerk of the works in charge of the building under Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Adams are to be congratulated upon having added to the structures of Bombay another monument of their architectural skill, while the Committee of the Yacht Club are to be congratulated upon having made such corfortable provision for the house accommodation of nearly half a hundred of its members, not only close to the Club itself, but also within easy reach of the public offices and business quarter of the city.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A LARGE number of residents have expressed a wish that the above named society should resume practices. Many "performing members," however, have left Bombay, and before starting afresh it is necessary to fill existing vacancies. The Committee request such ladies and gentlemen as may desire to join the society as performing members, to communicate with Lieut.-Colonel Martin, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, from whom all information regarding the society can be obtained. Vocalists are requested to state the compass of their voice, and instrumentalists the instrument they play, and whether they have ever played in an orchestra. Ladies' voices, and tenors are especially required.

ANOTHER count has been added to the long indictment preferred against the "bike" on sanitary and physiological grounds, says the *World.* Having been successively assured that it shatters the nerves, deforms the figure, strains the eyesight, and fills the lungs with grit, we are now called upon to sympathise with the unfortunate slaves of the wheel who discover, when they attempt to transfer their activities from the road to the ballroom, that cycling has destroyed their "elasticity" for the purpose of the mazy dance, that their valse-steps have become awkward and ridiculous, and that, in short, they cannot serve Humber and Terpsichore. Wheeling and whirling would thus appear to be irreconcilble pastimes, and "reversing" and "back-pedalling" incompatible accomplishments. But even if the case be made out, and the "cycling leg" be proved a sufficient reality to establish the impossibility of enjoying both forms of recreation, it is more than doubtful whether, in the majority of cases, it will be the wheel that goes to the wall.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	4	1	16
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	5	1	21
D Girgaum	1	0	6
E Kamatipura	2	2	29
F Parel	0	1	6
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	12	10	97
Total plague deaths to date	13,556	11,338	
Same date last year	...	...	90
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	69

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	0

Captain Montgomery, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Walker, 22nd Bombay Infantry, have been detailed for plague duty to Satara.

REPORTS.

The Medical Officers reports show that six cases of suspicious fever and one case of plague were discovered in the Mandvie Ward on Monday. One death from plague was also recorded in the district. Three plague cases were detected in the C Ward (Bhuleshwar), and one death from the same disease was also recorded.

RETURNS.

Yesterday there were in all 167 patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, and five deaths were recorded. Eleven patients were yesterday discharged cured from the Parel Government House Hospital.

There were, yesterday, detained under observation 1,130 persons in the Wari Bunder Camps, 640 in the Narelwady Camp, and 611 in the Modikhana Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,178, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,806, making a total of 4,984 persons. Departures by sea 760, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,278, making a total of 5,038 persons.

MUSALMANS AND THE HEDJAZ.

The Government of India having published a resolution in connection with the Pilgrim Traffic to Mecca, the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam have thought it desirable that the public meeting arranged to be called in that behalf should be cancelled. Consequently no meeting will be held to-day at the Anjuman Hall.

POONA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following further subscriptions are promised towards the Gujerathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital, Poona:—

	Rs.
Amount already published	5,456
Shet Hindumal Balmukund	151
" Tarachand Ramnatjee	151
" Rambakhat Sukhadev	75
" Rambakhat Pichandas	75
" Chotmaljee Haranarayanjee	25
" Bhurchandjee Asaramjee	21
" Ladhuramjee Ramkisanjee	21
" Bhagwan Ramjee	101
" Damodardas Bhukundas	31
" Nathmaljee Dwarkadas	25
" Dolachand Mokamchand	25
" Harinarayan Sobharam	15
" Punjeeram Goolabchand	15
" Motilal Kasalchand	15
Bai Rukaminibai Govindlal	20
" Somavatibai	21
Total	6,243

Any donation from liberal-minded and benevolent people of Bombay and other places towards relieving poor sufferers among the Gujerathi, Marwadi, Jain, Baniah, and Bhatia castes in the Plague Hospital, will be thankfully received by Messrs. Sukharam Mansaram Madiwale, Nanchand Moolchand, or Vajichand Kikachand, Poona.

QUARANTINE AT THANA.

Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The president of the Thana Municipality has published the following rules, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, for the detention of persons from infected areas as finally sanctioned by the District Magistrate, Thana, and approved by the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the 17th instant:—

(1) All persons coming from any plague-infected locality, except Government servants travelling on duty together with their servants, and all railway pass-holders who show no signs of plague, will be treated as suspected persons and detained under observation for a period not exceeding 10 days at a Quarantine Camp erected by the Municipality for such purposes.

(2) Persons who satisfy the plague authority in charge that they have not come from infected places, as also persons holding certificates of innoculation against plague will be examined but, will not be detained in the Quarantine Camp unless they appear to be suffering from plague.

(3) All persons detained under observation will have their clothing and baggage disinfected if required by the plague authority.

(4) It shall be noted that no food or cooking utensils or bedding will be supplied by the Municipality to persons detained in the Quarantine Camp, but the Municipality will assist such persons to obtain necessary articles of food only, provided the cost of such articles is entirely borne by such persons.

(5) Persons detained in quarantine must not leave the camp without a written certificate from the plague authority.

(6) A camp inspector appointed by the Municipality will keep a register of all arrivals and departures of each day, and will be responsible that no person under observation leaves the camp until he or she is entitled to his or her discharge.

(7) Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moos will be the Plague Authority of the Quarantine Camp. He will daily visit the camp, examine the inmates, and issue the necessary certificates of discharge of such persons as have completed the required period of detention.

(8) In the event of a plague case occurring among persons detained in quarantine the patient will be removed at once to the plague hospital, and other members of the family of the affected person will be removed to a separate segregation camp.

(9) Persons not suspected of plague and who have to enter the town for the purpose of business in civil or criminal courts or other Government offices, and persons not suspected of plague and holding return railway tickets will not be detained in the Quarantine Camp. Such persons must however satisfy the plague authority of the genuineness of their business in the town.

(10) Other special exemptions may be made with the sanction of the District Magistrate.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. B. THOMSON, A.M.S., expected from England for duty, has been posted to Secunderabad District.

LIEUTENANT GRANT on arrival will proceed to Peshin and report himself to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Quetta.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. B. KILLERY, A.M.S., on arrival will proceed to Bernardmyo, and will assume medical charge, Station Hospital, there.

A *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent writes:—The quietest of all spots perhaps in the Empire, the British Museum Reading-room was on Monday afternoon (Nov. 8) rendered something of a beargarden. A young Japanese reader, whose presence there was habitual and welcome, suddenly attacked an Englishman who was engaged with his papers and books in the usual manner. The latter protested he knew nothing of the militant Japanese, or how in any way he had offended him, while his crushed hat showed the violence used. In a mixed lingo of Japanese and English the dark and handsome little man kept vociferating that he had been insulted by that particular Englishman. It was understood that something had been said derogatory to Japan, as he kept asserting that he came of deliberate purpose to make the assault. Fortunately, it was not so serious, but the rage of the foreigner was something to see, whether justifiable or not. The attacked person repeated that he had never seen the man before, and they carried the question, surrounded by a crowd, to the officials in charge of the reading-room. Great consideration was given by them, with their habitual politeness to all and sundry, to the complaints of both. But ultimately the police had to be called in from the entrance-hall, and the unseemly incident closed.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

LORD SANDHURST'S ADDRESS ON EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 28.

THE weather remains all that could be desired. It is agreeably cool in the morning and a fine breeze blows towards the evening. In the afternoon, it is sometimes hot, but on the whole the weather is most charming and salubrious.

The day is proclaimed here with the booming of guns, which is a sign of the commencement of the official visits to his Excellency by the Princes and Chiefs and their return. A stranger might suppose an enemy was at the gates bombarding the town, for the salutes continue from morning till night; but such a delusion, fortunately, is impossible, for people have learnt that the Governor's visit is the cause of this great bustle and agreeable excitement in the town. As one turns his eyes to the road, he will see picturesque decorations of flags and bunting or triumphal arches welcoming his Excellency, and at every turn he will meet some dignitary driving to or returning from the Residency in a carriage and four or in a carriage and pair. The town has assumed a gay and lively appearance with the distinguished visitors, who have taken up their abode in various quarters of the town.

On Saturday evening a brilliant gathering assembled at the Rajkumar College to witness the prize-distribution to the students by his Excellency. Mr. Waddington, the painstaking and assiduous principal of the College, gave an interesting history of the doings of the college. It was pleasing to hear that the interest taken in the institution by the late Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, who was the first student admitted into the college, is continued by the Princes and Chiefs.

The recitations given by the students were really effective, and did credit not only to the students themselves, but to those who were responsible for their training, which is indeed excellent. When all perform their parts creditably it is invidious to single out any one in particular; but I cannot help remarking that the fluent delivery, the correct pronunciations of Kumar Shri Joruvarsinghji of Bhavnugger attracted favourable attention. He recited Tennyson's "Revenge: a Ballad of the Fleet" with great vivacity and literally took the house by storm. Kumar Shri Kuransinghji of Rajkot who is hardly two feet high, being only six years of age, was the observed of all observers. His recitation from a poem of Charles Mackay was very good for one so young. Portia's speech on Mercy by the Raja Saheb of Wankaneer; the extract from Scott's "Lady of the Lake" by the Prince of Jamnagar, the "Dying Gladiator" from Byron's "Childe Harold" by Prince Shri Sherjamanji Khan of Junagadh were also much appreciated by the audience. Next came the thoughtful oration of the Chancellor of the Bombay University who delivered a thoughtful address. His ideal of education as impressed on the audience was much on the lines of Herbert Spencer's famous essay on the subject. He urged that education should be useful and not ornamental; and that health culture is a thing of paramount necessity. Having once acquired mental and physical training in the college, the boys were asked not to discontinue their studies with the termination of their connection with the college, but to advance in knowledge along the lines of self-culture. The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

Mr. Waddington, in opening the proceedings, said: Your Excellency, your Highness and Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I propose, with your permission, to briefly pass in review the chief events of interest and importance to the college which have occurred during the last twelve months, to say a few words regarding the prizes which your Exellency has kindly consented to distribute to-day, and allude to one or two other points. I feel sure that I need offer no excuse for making what I have to say as short as possible, chiefly because your Excellency, we hope, will address us this afternoon yourself, and in the second place because what I have to say about the life of the college for the last year is necessarily much the same as what has been said before at many of our annual prize-givings. History repeats itself; and the history of an institution like this is no exception to the rule. But in one respect the history of our college may be said to repeat itself in the most gratifying manner; and that is because, I may say, that no year ever passes over the college without leaving some substantial mark of the liberality of the States of Kathiawar towards it, or of the affection of some of its old alumni. This year has been like others; and I shall very gladly take this opportunity of publicly recording our gratitude to several gracious doners. But besides acknowleging these recent gifts, we have come to regard the occasion of our prize-giving as a commemoration day on which we recall with gratitude the names of the founders and benefactors of the college. And among these names the first is one which, next to that of Mr. Macnaghten, is always mentioned in these walls with most respect and reverence, the name of his Highness the late Maharaja Sir Takhatsinhji of Bhavnagar. You may be aware, Sir, that the late Maharaja was the first pupil who entered the college under Mr. Macnaghten's care, and he was all his life its firmest friend and most munificent supporter. Besides a contribution of Rs. 70,000 to the Endowment Fund, the college owes to the late Maharaja the whole of the south wing, which he built and presented at a cost of over a lakh of rupees; the handsome cricket pavilion; and also a gold medal, which I shall ask your Excellency to present to-day, which he founded in memory of the governorship of Sir James Ferguson. The rulers of other States besides Bhavnagar have made princely donations to the college. The total cost of the buildings, exclusive of the south wing, was borne chiefly by the leading states of the province. And at the time of the foundation of the college in 1870, as well as on some occasions later, the leading states of Kathiawar and some of those in Gujarat, as well as the state of Cutch, came forward in response to the invitations of Government, and the Political Agent to contribute to an

ENDOWMENT FUND

for the permanent maintenance of the college. The fund amounts to nearly three lakhs, but the interest on this has always been found insufficient, together with fees paid by the Kumars in residence, to meet the annual charges of the college, and the states have hitherto annually contributed a further sum towards its maintenance from their General Fund. This year, however, the general meeting of the States' representatives under the presidency of the Political Agent has, with their usual ready liberality, sanctioned a scheme whereby the interest of the present Endowment Fund will be allowed to accumulate until it is sufficient to make the college independent of an annual grant from the states. With the addition of donations which may be expected to be made from time to time by Kumars on leaving the College—a practice which was formerly observed, and which we hope will be now renewed,—it is calcutated that in five or six years the Endowment Fund will have reached the required dimensions. In the meantime the States guarantee, as they have done before, the necessary funds for the maintenance of the college on its present footing. I feel sure, Sir, that you will agree with us that it is very desirable that the finances of an institution like this should be placed on a sound and permanent basis, and that you will commend the readiness with which the states have agreed to the proposals made by Colonel Hunter with his end in view. And while acknowledging the prompt liberality which the Chiefs of Kathiawar have always displayed towards this college, as towards so many institutions for the public welfare throughout the province, there are two points on which I think those Chiefs are especially to be congratulated. For within all the territories governed by Native rulers throughout the Indian Empire, the Chiefs of Kathiawar were the first to recognize the responsibility of fitly training the heirs and future rulers of their states. This Rajkumar College has the distinction of being the oldest institution of its kind in India, the first attempt to implant in the young native aristocracy something of the manly tone and corporate spirit of an English public school. And, secondly, the Chiefs of Kathiawar may be congratulated on having built and endowed this college for the education of their sons without any material aid from the Imperial Government beyond the actual site on which the college is built. This, I need hardly say, is not because Government has ever been reluctant to give any substantial and pecuniary assistance that might be needed in addition to the moral support and counsel which it has always been ready to offer. That the Imperial Government takes a deep interest in the education of the sons of Chiefs, is sufficiently shown by the assistance which it has rendered to the Mayo College in Rajputana, to which besides presenting the very extensive grounds of the college it contributed eleven lakhs to the foundation, and continues to contribute a handsome sum annually towards its maintenance. On one occasion at least the Imperial Government has offered similar assistance to our college, but the Chiefs of Kathiawar, while fully recognising the goodwill of Government, have always desired to take upon their own shoulders the whole responsibility of the cost of their sons' education, and while I am on the subject of

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE,

I am sure that the Chiefs will heartily agree with my desire to include the name of Colonel Hunter among our benefactors. This college will be one of the many institutions in the province which will always be deeply indebted to his prudent guidance and his cordial and energetic support. The financial scheme of which I have just spoken owes its origin and its development to Colonel Hunter; and on that account, if for no other reason, his name will bear an honoured place in our annals along with the names of those officers to whom the existence or well-being of the college have been due in the past, Sir Alexander Grant, Colonel Keatinge, Sir James Peile, and last, but not least, the name of Sir Charles Ollivant. I must not omit to mention that the States' representatives at their meeting this year among other additions and improvements in the college have granted a liberal sum for the purchase of a new supply of scientific appart us for the laboratory as a further proof of their desire to improve our system of education. We are also indebted to the states for a new rifle range which will be shortly made. And now having expressed the obligations of the college to the states in general, it is my pleasing duty to record our thanks to several donors in particular. To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in the College, Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana has presented us with what will be a very beautiful portrait of her Majesty, which is now being painted in England by the artist who executed the picture which hangs in the Durbar Hall of the Memorial Institute. My friend, Durbar Shri Bawawala of Vadia, has also distinguished our Jubilee year by presenting Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of six prizes of books, which will be called the "Diamond Jubilee Prizes" and will be presented every year in future to the head boy in each of our six classes. Kumar Shri Patwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra, who was one of our best cricketers, has connected his name with the college by founding an annual silver medical for the best cricketer of the year. And we are indebted to Mr. Harilal Savailal for a marble bust of H. H. Sir Takhatsinhji, the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar, which will be shortly placed here. And lastly, I must acknowledge an offer which has just been spontaneously made by the young Raj Sahib of Wankaner to make a donation, on leaving the college, to the Endowment Fund, of which I spoke just now. I congratulate the Raj Sahib on taking the lead in this matter, and on adopting this excellent way of showing his affection for the college from which he has received his education. It will, I know, be of interest to many present to learn that the statue of the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten, which is being executed in London by Mr. Roscoe Muloins, is nearly completed, and that the portrait by Mr. Trevor Haddon is already on its way to India. We hope that both this statue and portrait, as well as the bust of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the portrait of the Queen-Empress, of which I have already spoken, will be placed in the college precincts within a few months. There is no need for me to remind anyone here that it was Mr. Macnaghten who devised and developed the system of education which we follow, and who brought it to a standard which it needs our best endeavours not to fall below. It will be peculiarly fitting that these memorials of Mr. Macnaghten and of the late Maharaja should be placed here at the same time, not only because the college is more deeply indebted to them than to any others of its benefactors, but also on account of the firm and life-long friendship which existed between them.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

As regards the year's work, for which the prizes are to be distributed to day, the list of classes before you, Sir, show a total of 42 students on the rolls, as against 41 at the end of September 1896. Of the names which appear on the list before you, four are at this present time no longer to be found on the college rolls; but their places have been filled up by others; and the number on the rolls is now 42, all the rooms in the college being occupied. We still hope to have more recruits in future from the regions beyond Gujarat from which we have had none for some years. The general health of the Kumars, under the care of Dr. Burke, has, I am glad to say, been excellent. The annual examination of the college was held this year in August by Professor Macmillan of the Elphinstone College, who was deputed by Government for the purpose, and his report, which I trust has been considered on the whole satisfactory, has been already laid before Government. I hope that we shall be able to profit in future by Mr. Macmillan's remarks on our curriculum. I have to add my obligations to the college staff, to whose conscientious labours the results obtained are mainly due. And outside our school-rooms we are much obliged to the Officer Commanding the 3rd Cavalry at Rajkot, Captain Wogan Browne, who lends us the services of an efficient drill-master. To Mr. Booth, to whom we owe the original design of our buildings, the college is perennially indebted, because his invaluable advice and hearty assistance are always at its service. And now I must ask your Excellency to turn to the list of prizes which are to be given away. In the first-class, we owe to the generosity of their Highnesses the Thakore Sahib of Gondal and the Maharaja of Idar, two former students at the college, the two very handsome prizes of books, which bear the names of the Gondal and Idar prizes. The former is awarded to the boy who obtains the highest aggregate of marks in all subjects, the latter is given for proficiency in English composition. The winner of these prizes for this year has never been in doubt, for Jasawarsinhji of Bhavnagar has from the commencement outstripped his class-fellows. I congratulate him sincerely, for his success is due to the greatest zeal and perseverance in his work, often in spite of weak health. In this, however, I am glad to say there has latterly been a great improvement. The Fergusson Gold Medal, which I have already referred to as one of our many mementoes of the late Maharaja of Bhavnagar, is awarded to the boy who is judged to have taken the most pains and to have made the most progress during the year in speaking English. This medal, I must say, has been won in former years both by Jorawarshinhji of Bhavnagar and by Amarsinhji of Wankaner, and as it is not the custom to bestow the medal twice upon the same boy, it falls this year to Jorawarkhanji of Varahi, who, if not brilliant, is thoroughly painstaking and conscientious in his work.

ATHLETICS.

The Gordon Silver Medal for athletics is one of several memorials in Kathiawar of the gallant death of Lieutenant Hamy Gordon in an encounter with outlaws, and was founded in 1894, by public subscription in the Province. It was won last year by Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra, and is awarded this year to Amarsinhji of Wankaner, who is a bold rider and tent-pegger, a keen cricketer, and is certainly the best of the Kumars at both lawn-tennis and racquets. Amarsinhji is one of the four boys who have now left us, and I know that he, as well as his companions, Natwansinhji of Dhrangadhra, and Vijaysinhji of Lathi, will be very much missed and regretted, not only by his fellow Kumars, but by myself and the members of the College Staff. These three boys have all taken the lead in different ways, and exercised an excellent influence among the rest, Amarsinhji as head of the College, Vijaysinhji as the leader of the College Squadron and Captain of the Cricket XI., and Natwarsinhji as a smart and active officer of the Squadron and our most useful all round cricketer and tent-pegger. Of all of them I can but say that I have known no boys more manly and honourable, or who have exercised the powers entrusted to them at College with a more conscientious sense of responsibility. They know that they will have our earnest good wishes for their future welfare. And this future, in the case of the cadets of noble families, who will not be called upon to occupy themselves with the cares of a State, is a subject upon which I am anxious to enlist your Excellency's sympathy and assistance. The one other boy who has left us this year, Dolatsinhji, of Patdi, took with him an excellent College record. During all the time that he was here he went through his classes neck and neck with Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, and if he had not been withdrawn from the college in the middle of the year for family reasons, he would have taken a prominent place to-day. I am glad to learn that he is still working hard at home and means to qualify himself in every way he can for his future responsible position. The cricket medal which had been founded by Natwarsinhji, of Dhrangadhra, is awarded to Jorawarkhanji, of Varahi, who heads the batting averages for the season, and is also the best slow bowler in the College. The remaining prizes only need a few remarks. It is our custom to strictly limit the number of prizes in each class, but it sometimes happens that two boys are so closely level that a prize is given to each. This is the case in the 2nd class this year, in which Gagupha, of Lakhtar, and Bhayawala, of Sanala, run a dead heat, the average of their marks being divided only by a fraction. Vajsurkhachar, of Jasdan, and Sherjumakhanji of Junagadh, in this class, were also close up in the competition. Both Prabhatdevji and Vijaydevji of Dharampur, are at the top of their respective classes, beating many of their seniors; and I should say that their young relative Chandradevji, who has only recently joined the College, will very shortly be level with them. The Dajiraj—Amrawala Gold Medal was founded some years ago in memory of two former students who died shortly after leaving College, Dajiraj, of Wadhwan, and Amrawala, of Bilkha, the names of the founders, all of whom were relatives or intimate friends of our two students, are the present Thakor Sahib of Wadhwan, Darbar Shri Najawala, of Bilkha, Kumar Shri Harbhanji of Morvi, the Raja of Loonawada, and the Shaikh Sahib of Mangrol. This medal is given for good conduct, and according to our custom it is always awarded by the votes of the boys themselves and to this is added, as a special gift sent by Mrs. Macnaghten from England, a book of short lectures on serious subjects which was written for his students by Mr. Macnaghten and which we highly value here. I fear, Sir, that I have already detained you too long. It only remains for me to say not only on my own behalf, but, I am sure, also on behalf of the Rajkumars and of all present that we are very deeply indebted to your Excellency for the ready kindness with which you acceded to our request to preside on this occasion. We felt that we could count on your sympathetic interest in this college, and we trust that this, which is you Excellency's first visit, may not be your last. Your Highness and Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for the interest in the welfare of the college which you evince by your kind presence to-day. I propose now to ask your Excellency to listen to some pieces of recitation which the Kumars have prepared, and afterwards to distribute to them the

prizes which are on the table; and I can only add that if your Excellency will be kind enough to inscribe your name on the title page of the books, which are to be presented, I am sure that these prizes will be far more highly valued by the Kumars, who are to receive them at your Excellency's hands. (Loud cheers.)

The students then went through a progamme of recitations, after which his Excellency inscribed his name on the title-page of the books, and gave them away to the winners.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst then said: Mr. Waddington, your Highnesses and Chiefs, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—It seems to me that in my visit to Rajkot I pass from one picture of colour and animation to another more pleasing day after day, as I perform each function that is on my programme. I have never seen, and I doubt if many of those who come from the West have ever seen, a spectacle more bright and gay than the one which is now before us. I have taken part in many functions, Mr. Waddington, since I have come to this Presidency, and I can freely say that none has given me greater pleasure than to assist in this evening's function. (Cheers.) In the first place it is a pleasure to distribute prizes. We know that there must be some disappointment, but the boys who may be disappointed would do well to lay to their hearts the adage put before us by the boys in recitations "to try, try again." We have had some recitations of great excellence indeed. I think it would be invidious when all have done so well to particularise as to the efforts of any individual before you, but I will congratulate the pupils upon their performance, and you, Mr. Waddidgton, upon the excellence which they have attained. Now, your Highnesses and Chiefs I have already had an opportunity of visiting the college yesterday.

THE TRAINING OF YOUNG NOBLEMEN.

It is, perhaps, on the whole the most interesting, or certainly it is difficult to beat in regard to interest among the modern institutions in this Presidency, because we are training up here with your assistance the youthful nobility of the Province, some of whom will rule their States; many of whom, I hope, will take useful part in their management, and all of whom we expect to be amongst the most loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. As I have said before, I have had an opportunity to visit the college. I have seen every room belonging to each boy. I have made a fairly critical inspection, and here parenthetically I may say that amongst many works that he has done in the Province of Kathiawar and Rajkote in particular. I feel that probably the Rajkumar College stands out the foremost of those which have been designed and completed by our friend, Mr. Booth. In regard to the particular education which is persued at the college, I may say it is many-sided. There is the education which backs learning and intelligence and there is much which, I think, comes very little behind it, if at all—the education of bringing men up in the world and forming their mind and characters so that by teachings they may be manly individuals and make best use of their physical as well as their intellectual powers. In one respect the boys are more fortunate than they are at home. They do not come to the college for any restricted period. Their sojourn is not limited to two or three years. Their course is not traced in hurry and scurry and cram to take place in the competitive examinations in the world; but these boys grade in intelligence and their muscles get developed by excellent physical education. I have watched with the greatest pleasure the riding which was exhibited before me the other day. I know well of their perfect prowess in the cricket-field and I will now pass in review the different ways of

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Your Highnesses and Chiefs, you may rest assured that when attention is given to the physical training the intellectual side is not in any way neglected. There are vast opportunities here. I have no knowledge of a model college—I can hardly think there is an educational institution which exists where opportunities of the combination of intellectual and physical education have attained such excellence as I believe is attained in the Rajkumar College. (Applause.) And you may rest assured that all your children who are here and passing their eight years in the College will turn out, when they leave the college, greatly improved in intellectual powers, and no efforts will be spared to turn them out sound in mind and body with the bearings and feelings of true gentlemen. I am extremely glad to see amongst the prize-takers and certainly amongst the prominent boys, one of the family of the Thakore Saheb of Bhawnugger to whom, you have been told by Mr. Waddington, the college is under such obligation. I equally congratulate those other prize-takers to whom I have been enabled to give books. I have read that interesting report which has been furnished by Mr. Macmillan to Government, and I have observed that he does state that possibly English-speaking may be somewhat improved. I can very easily sympathise with Mr. Waddington in this respect because of my own shortcomings at the time I was myself receiving tuition when I was at a school in Germany. My fellow-school boys were of my own nationality, and the consequence was that instead of taking to German we only spoke in English. But I am well aware that Mr. Waddington also knows of this, and knew of it before Mr. Macmillan's report appeared, and I have ample confidence that things in this respect, so far as is possible by efforts, will improve.

A SELF-SUPPORTING COLLEGE.

You have, Mr. Waddington, referred to the services of Mr. Macnaghten. He has, indeed, left you an inheritance which, I think, all who know you are quite certain will be safe in your hands. I now want to turn for a moment to matters in regard to the Rajkumar College. You have related to us, Mr. Waddington, that an agreement has been come to by the States by which the interest on the endowment should be allowed to roll by at compound interest, so that in a short time the college may be self-supporting. In every institution we are dealing with the first thing we endeavour to do is to place it on a sound financial basis. There is a system under consideration for re-inducing donations by pupils who leave the College, and I am glad to think that a beginning has already been made by the young Chief of Wankaner who has suggested, through the Political Agent, that a donation should be made from his State. It seems to me that if some arrangement on a basis of the State can be made you would reduce the number of years which it will be necessary to set aside for the interest to accumulate, which it would be advantageous to the institution. I think that the proposal under consideration which touches very nearly your traditions, tends, I may say, to the well-being of the College, and it is certainly one in which I take the deepest interest. I would call your attention to this fact, your Highnesses and Chiefs, that there is no body of men who ought to be so interested in the welfare of the College than yourself. Many of you have received education at the college, and many of your children are and will be brought up at the college. We wish to cement the greatest interest and greatest possible affection between your Highnesses and Chiefs and the college itself. I particularly use the word your Highnesses and Chiefs, who will have a direct voice in the management and the control of the Rajkumar College. (Applause.) It stands to reason that if your great nobles of the Province of Kathiawar have such a voice in the management of this college, which will have in a few years brought up so many of you, which you must take interest in, and which your States have so liberally started, that the closer relation and connection with it, the better for you and the College, and the better the chances of advancing your voice in the management. There is under consideration another scheme for having a governing body, that is to say a body of governors composed of Chiefs selected from amongst yourselves, and that to assist them there should be certain Government officers. I shall be very proud and pleased to become the first member of the governing body of the Rajkumar College, and I will make it my business if we bring the scheme into existence in a very short time, to pay a visit to Kathiawar to preside at its first meeting. There is no doubt that you can give great assistance in regard to controlling of the finances, and it would be right that you should have a voice in the general scope of the education, so that if at any time any one says something or raises some point, or if you consider that the scheme or its results for some cause or another fell somewhat short of the expectations in which we had indulged you can put forward your voice and have it considered, and have the opinion of those who hold and are fitted to give the best opinion. Then, in addittion to that, your advice will be extremely useful as to the class of students who should be admitted, the general condition in which these young school fellows should live, the details with reference to horses and other expenditure, and a number of matters of which you have a most intimate experience and the interest you will bring to bear on the subjects will render your help of great value. (Applause.) I shall be, indeed, very happy to come and preside at the deliberations of the body when the project is mature. It will turn to nothing but to the advantage of the Rajkumar College. I should now glance at

THE EDUCATION OF THE PROVINCE.

I have been here for two or three days, but, I think, you will admit that my time has not been wasted; at least, that is to say, I have rushed about from institution to institution. I have been immensely interested and have derived great pleasure from my experience. In Rajkote I have seen most interesting things. The other day while driving to the lake, Colonel Hunter took the advantage which offered itself to point out to me the main drain of which he is extremely proud. (Applause.) It is a fact that fifty-five years ago there was no school in Kathiawar, or if there was any school it was not such an institution, or it was not worthy of being called by such a name to-day. It has been a province (during that period) of development in a most remarkable degree in many ways, but I should think on the whole perhaps that its progress in education from the Rajkumar College downwards has been most marked and most prominent. There has been a remarkable activity in the various branches, and I need not point to the Rajkumar College which has been in existence for about twenty-seven years. But there are other institutions which have been brought into existence by the States. There is that Talukdari Garasia School at Wadhwan, under Mr. Stripp, which is really doing good work, and is self supporting. The State found money for the building in the first instance. You have also close by here the Rajkumar High School, which is a very good school indeed as regards the students it passed annually in the Matriculation Examination, and I am given to understand that it falls very little short of being the best regulated in India. (Applause.) Again, you have a model Training College for training school masters, and you have also a Female Training College for training females. It is perfectly true that these institutions do not dwell in buildings of such magnificence as the Rajkumar College or the Rajkumar High School. Though the dwellings may be improved, the institutions are second to none in importance and value, because, like other professions in life, to be a good teacher the teacher must be taught not only in the arts and sciences or the branch in which the teacher is expected to teach, but they must be taught in the art of teaching and turning her or his time and knowledge in a proper manner. If you have uninstructed teachers there is a great loss, and so, for this reason, you will understand the value of the teaching of instructed teachers. I have not yet paid a visit to the Male Training College, but I have visited the Female Training College, which is under Mrs. Corkery. I do not think a more interesting spectacle I have ever witnessed. I do not know whether many of you are acquainted with it. Probably you are. But I saw small children, a great number of them, hardly so high as the table, acting with the greatest regularity and precision. They went through the notes of pianoforte in an admirable manner, and I am told that they have such a fondness for it, that they consider it the greatest punishment if they are told not to do it. We have the same kind of education at home in the kindergarten system. It is undoubtedly the best way to secure the attention of the children to make the grasp of their mind to bear upon something which happens to catch the fancy as well as to sharpen their intellect. It seems to me that fifty years ago, you would admit that there was no institution worthy of being called a school. But this is a digression. I return to the business of the Rajkumar College. I would just remark that I am glad to be here to-day. I am glad that the health of the boys in the college is good, and I am equally glad to hear of the excellent co-operation and high terms in which you, Mr. Waddington, speak of your staff. I would also commend to you the admirable services of Mr. Waddington himself. As you have said the loss of the late Mr. Macnaughten is great. He possessed so much confidence and deservedly that it is no easy task to follow in his distinguished steps. However, I believe that you have secured the respect and affection of your pupils, and the respect and confidence of their Highnesses and Chiefs in the same measure as you posses that of the Governor. (Applause.) It may be gratifying to you, Mr. Waddington, to observe that your boys, the other day, took away the prizes in tent-pegging in open competition with the grown-up men, with whom they had to compete, and I have little doubt, Mr. Waddington, that the pleasure of that victory on behalf of your pupils was not in any way diminished by the fact that you yourself won the next. (Cheers.) I shall just say a word on one or two trifling matters to the boys of this College. I have already referred to the advantage generally of education, and also in regard to the particular College. I am very glad to see that so much attention is paid to education in discipline and drill. I was able to observe—though I do not understand much of the drill,—that the word of command was directly obeyed.

SELF-CONTROL.

Discipline in youth and the teaching to obey yourselves is very good for everybody, whatever station in life you may be called upon to occupy. In regard to riding there are several lessons which are taught to boys at the same time that they are taught to manage their horses. For instance, I do not believe in a man getting any real good out of other men by loosing his temper. I am equally certain that any man or boy gets no more advantage out of his horse by loosing his temper. At the same time the boys or men should not be afraid of any man; he should be afraid of the horse which, though it may not be as intellectual as the riders, yet the rider is afraid of him almost before he knows it. Now, with regard to the use of the hands in riding the horses, that is an extraordinary quality. It is doubtful whether anybody can acquire it as a man has it who is born with it. That part of education is conducted with good temper. Comparison of horses in dealing with men and hands in driving or riding the horses correspond to the temper and conduct in dealing with men. Then, again, in all your competitions, while you should strive to be first, do not be down-hearted or out of temper because somebody beats you in friendly competition. I would give my encouragement to the great cricket team which you are sending out to play the cricket team of the Mayo College at Ajmere. I hope that you may return victorious in the friendly match. You have amongst you already many who have became pioneers of reform and development in the States. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi is a notable instance. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal is an M. D., and also, what my young friends may very likely think most of at this time of the life, besides these intellectual results, is the fact that a former pupil of this college, Prince Ranjitsingji, is now the best cricketer in England. Now, Mr. Waddington, I thank you for the kind terms in which you have referred to me in your address. I wish you with every confidence the greatest success in your career which is probable; and to each and every boy a happy time at the school, and ask you to profit by the lessons of education that you will receive here, and to continue your education even at home. Your Highnesses and Chiefs, I congratulate you upon having such a splendid college in the midst of your province, and I hope that our interest in it will never fail, and that you will take a keen part in its management with me as your first President. (Loud applause.)

The interesting proceedings terminated with the students singing the National Anthem.

THE ROBBERY OF PASSENGERS' TRUNKS.

THE following is a copy of a letter, dated 26th November, 1897, from Captain C. G. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala District, to the Agents, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi, and East Indian Railway, Calcutta:—

I travelled on the night of the 22nd instant by the 9-23 p.m. from Agra Fort to Ambala Cantonments, catching the mail at Tundla, and travelling via Delhi up the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway to Ambala. With me travelled three ladies, two of whom had arrived in the country ex-P. and O. India. Three black leather trunks belonging to the ladies were put into the brake-van at Agra under charge of the guard. These trunks arrived at Ambala Cantonments, but one arrived unlocked, and with its contents rummaged and another had had its lock damaged.

2. A small black leather trunk belonging to one of the ladies had been booked through from Bombay on the night of the 19th, and had arrived in Ambala before we arrived. This was obtained at the Ambala Station Parcel Office. This had also had the lock tampered with. The lock had to be prized open as the proper key would not turn it.

3. The deduction is that all these three boxes had been tampered with in the brake-van, because these were all new boxes and there had been no difficulty with the locks before, and secondly because one box, which had been certainly locked, was found open (although strapped). Thirdly, because the contents of this last box were in disorder when they had originally been neatly packed.

4 The deduction is all the more apparent because complaints of this kind of thing in connection with the transport of passengers to and from mail steamers are common. One hears consantly of such incidents, and hears of people travelling to ships only finding out losses after they have got their baggage on board.

5. There is a great rush and trouble in connection with passengers' baggage over the lines from the port; and Railway officials appear to take advantage of this. Some kind of detective agency is required, or suspected officials should be turned off the lines; and of such suspected officials I have reason to believe there are not a few.

6. It was recently my business to try a guard for stealing a piece of property brought up from a port when the mail passengers went through. He was acquitted by a jury but the case disclosed features which pointed to a systematic robbing of passengers' trunks. When silk vests and underclothing are found in the possession of railway subordinates as happened in this case in the course of a police search, suspicions are inevitable.

I write this complaint in the hope that the Railway managements will take pains to stop what is becoming a great scandal, and I am also sending a copy to the papers so as to put the public on their guard. I note below the train connections made on the journey from Agra to Ambala, and the officials concerned can be traced. I have no wish to prosecute as no actual theftof any article of value was committed, but I think that a public protest is considerably needed. The trains were 21-25 from Agra Fort; 23-16 from Tundla; 2-55 from Ghaziabad; 3-36 from Delhi; arrival Ambala, 7-41.

PLANTING avenues along the roads and keeping them in order are one of the duties of the District Boards. There is, however, a certain want of uniformity in the way this very necessary public work is performed, and we find the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces stating that it cannot be justified, and while anxious to leave scope for experiment and innovation, he considers a fairly uniform system is needful. Last year in those Provinces, Rs. 67,725 was spent on planting and maintaining trees along the road-ways which is a small sum considering the amount of benefit given by the shade to multitudes of wayfarers.

THE Bank of Spain has agreed to advance to the Cuban Treasury 80,000,000 pesetas, and to the Philippines 30,000,000, with the guarantee of the Spanish Treasury, so that military operations may be proceeded with.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, as now arranged, will remain in Allahabad until Thursday evening, instead of leaving as originally proposed. His Excellency's programme, however, during his stay at Allahabad will not include any public function beyond the Chapter of the Star of India at Government House.

SEPOY GURDIT SINGH, 23rd Pioneers, Sialkote, who shot Jamadar Sunder Singh and bolted with his rifle and ammunition a few days ago, has been arrested near his home in the Ferozepore District.

CAPTAIN G. C. McD. BIRDWOOD, Superintendent of the Karnal Remount Depot, has been granted an extension of service in the Remount Department for five years with effect from the 1st April next, the date on which his present tenure of appointment will expire.

THE type-writer, we are glad to learn, is now a recognised apparatus in Government offices in Bengal, and may be had on indent from the Superintendent of Stationery, like any ordinary article of stationery. The bicycle is fast supplanting mounted messengers, and a large number of peons have learnt cycling and are employed on bicycles in carrying urgent letters.

STUDENTS of Persian literature will be interested to learn that Mr. Edward G. Browne, Lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge, intends publishing the complete text of Dawlat Shah's Tadhkiratu'sh-Shu'Ara (Lives of the Persian Poets). The chief difficulty that lies in the way of studying Oriental literature is the inaccurate and illegible state of MSS., and where there is a lithographed edition, it is often a mass of corrupt text. It is hoped that Mr. Browne's labours will be compensated, though he will not likely proceed with the publication unless he is promised the sale of two hundred copies—which means two-thirds of the cost.

A SOMEWHAT interesting case involving the committal to jail for two years of Kundan Lal, a Munsiff in the Central Provinces for criminal breach of trust as a public servant, has just been brought to a successful issue in Saugor says a contemporary. A complaint was instituted against this man as long ago as April last by the Executive Engineer of Saugor, and the case exeited some local interest owing to the position of the accused. Neither money nor pains were spared by powerful friends for the defence, and there seems to be no doubt that the Government have among others to thank Mr. K. P. Mookarjee, the leading pleader in Saugor, for his able conduct of this case, and for bringing it thus single handed to a successful issue, through successive appeals and against the combined talent not only of the local bar but also of the leading barristers in the Province. The district of Saugor had a somewhat unsavoury reputation after the last famine operations in 1896, and it is safe now to assert that many thousands of the people owe their lives to the prompt and vigorous prosecution of these petty officials, who were quite, prepared to pursue tactics which if report says true were far from unsuccessful in previous years. The general impression is that this year something very like the whole amount of the large sums of money provided for relief of famine has reached those for whom it was intended. For this thanks are due to the officers who have thus relentlessly done their duty, and seen that the money spent this year has been spent in saving life and not in filling the pockets of unscrupulous and heartless agents employed in its distribution.

A PRIVATE and authoritative account of the fatal accident to the late Mr. F. C. Schurr, Manager of Messrs. Mackinnon's Brewery at Mussoorie, corrects in several important particulars the account recently published. Mr. Schurr was found on the morning of the 18th in a terribly injured state, having fallen on to a rock. When found he was unconscious, and remained so till he died on the 20th. He must have been lying where he fell, near the gates to the "Park" on the wide Park Road from 8 a.m. on Wednesay till 7 a.m. on Thursday. To judge from the marks, he had stepped over the khud from the Upper or Snowdon Road in the dark and fallen thirty feet. He never carried a lantern. There does not appear to be any truth in the rumour that he had met with foul play, as has been stated.

THE cause of the terrible disaster of Saturday is not yet known. The part of the portico of the Boys' Martiniere, which was being re-arched, and which fell in, is in seven arches, and the iron-girder and brickwork had just been completed and was ready to receive the flooring of concrete. The part upon which the workmen had been most recently engaged was only finished on Friday. On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock some 40 coolies proceeded to beat in the concrete, but through mistake they began on the newly finished end of the roof, bringing it down with a crash. Not since the accident in Kyd Street has there been a similar occurrence in Calcutta, and the number killed is greater than on that occasion. The European overseer who gave the order to the coolies to begin work, directed them to begin at the end of the roof that had matured and settled. He had duties at another part of the building and did not wait to see his orders carried out. Three more of the men injured in the accident died yesterday and five others are not expected to recover.

THE inquiry at Gorakhpur into the death of Karim Khan continues. The case for the prosecution is that poison was administered in milk or *pan* sent by the wife to the deceased an hour or two before his death. The wife, it is alleged, called a little girl pulling a punkah and gave her a glass of milk to take to the deceased who was lying down in a lower room, another girl having at the same time been given *pan* to take to the deceased. It is further alleged that the wife caused both the children to be hidden away afterwards. The children were traced and found about seven weeks subsequently.

THE *Englishman* writes: "Have all our precautions been set at naught, and is the plague actually at our gates? We deprecate a sprit of alarm, but a report has reached us which would almost justify the darkest apprehensions. A correspondent informs us that in the very heat of the Hughli district, in the village of Chandmabatty, near Punduah, two cases have occurred which have all the appearance of plague. Very high fever, with swollen glands in the neck are prominent symptoms. In three days the patients became unconscious, and there is now said to be no hope of their recovery. Another case similar to these is reported. We call the attention of Government to this statement, which is sufficiently circumstantial to warrant immediate investigation."

THE 1,100 Gold Coast carriers who started with Lieutenant-Colonel Northcott's expedition to the Gold Coast Hinterland refuse to proceed unless they receive beef rations. A palaver is being held to settle the matter.

THOSE who are curious to know how a Bishop can dispose of his income will be greatly interested in the memorandum left behind him by the late Bishop of Wakefield to enable his family "to provide an answer to the charge sure to be made" that he had enriched himself and his children out of the endowments of the Church. It does not appear that anybody has yet made, or is likely to make, this charge. But as the Bishop thought the belief that Bishops could do such things did harm to the Church, that may be the reason for the publication of the memorandum. That the belief was once justified is implied in the Bishop's exclamation: "Thank God, the days are past when the Bishops enrich themselves out of the revenue of the Church." Bishop How, by his posthumous memorandum, makes it known that ever since he possessed an income at all he always dedicated one-tenth annually to God in charity. Being resolved, on becoming a Bishop, that his children should never profit by his episcopal income, he dedicated £3,000 a year, or a full fifth of his income, "to God in charity,— *i.e.*, in direct gifts and subscriptions." He also always gave away the large sum he received for his books. The greatest part of his income was spent on his diocese in travelling about, entertaining the clergy, &c. The Bishop mentions that his father left him a good fortune in money, and that this had been considerably increased since the death of his father-in-law.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill is by no means an unimportant one. It seriously affects the Courts of Magistrates in all the three Presidencies. The amendments proposed will, I feel confident, meet with strong opposition. The principal amendment is to be found in section 21 of the Bill, which vests the Chief Magistrate with power to regulate (a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts; (b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit; (c) the constitution of such Benches; and (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session. The above provisions are to be found in the existing law, and there can be no possible objection to them. In the High Court, the Chief Justice, and in the Presidency Small Cause Courts the Chief Judge are vested with similar powers. But by the addition of a new clause (e), which is as objectionable as it is anomalous, a new provision is being sought to be introduced, which confers on the Chief Magistrate all the powers of a District Magistrate. I shall now point out how anomalous the new provision is. In Presidency-towns, every Magistrate, whether he be the Chief or an Honorary Magistrate, has power to pass the following sentences: Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; and whipping.) But in the Mofussil there are grades of Magistrates; the District Magistrate having the same sentencing power as any Presidency Magistrate; while a Magistrate of the second class cannot pass a sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months (including solitary confinement), fine not exceeding 200 rupees, and whipping; and a Magistrate of the third class can imprison up to one month only (without solitary confinement), and fine up to 50 rupees, but he has no power to pass a sentence of whipping. Moreover, the District Magistrate, unlike the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exercises appellate jurisdiction, and hears appeals from the decisions of his subordinate Magistrates, and he has the power of transferring cases, directing commitments, and doing various other things which I need not enumerate. Furthermore, the District Magistrate, besides exercising judicial powers, is the Head of the Executive, and has several Departments under his control; and therefore it is expedient that he should exercise the various powers conferred on him by law. But in Presidency-towns the stipendiary Magistrates have concurrent and co-ordinate jurisdiction and the same sentencing powers; and therefore it is a palpable anomaly that the law in force in the Mofussil, where there are grades of Magistrates, should be introduced into Presidency-towns, where all Magistrates, whether stipendiary or honorary, exercise equal powers. It is important to bear in mind that ever since the establishment of Police Courts in Presidency-towns, the two stipendiary Magistrates have exercised independent jurisdiction, one in the southern, and the other in the northern division of the town, each sending his own returns to the Government. The northern division has always been considered a more important division, as the police statistics show that a larger number of cases, and more important cases, are sent up from that division. It is not therefore surprising that Mr. P. D. Dickens, when he was Chief Magistrate, presided in the Court of the Northern Division, while Mr. Marsden presided in the Southern Division. Mr. Justice Amir Ali and Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur also presided in the Northern Division as Chief Magistrates; so did the present incumbent, Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein, C. I. E. In the Bombay Presidency, there will, I feel confident, be strong opposition to the introduction of the new clause.

On the 28th February 1877, when the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S I., moved the passing of the Presidency Magistrates Bill, he stated as follows:—

He would ask why Presidency Magistrates should not be competent to exercise the power now proposed to be given to them? He was glad to think that the post of Presidency Magistrate was held in all the three Presidency-towns by Native gentlemen as well as European. In regard to these Native gentlemen, he would not be guilty of the impertinence of expressing his personal or individual opinion as to the manner in which they performed their duties. But he might say, without fear of contradiction, that they performed them to the entire satisfaction of the public at large. He need hardly do more than call to mind two cases which had occurred in Bombay during the past year, in which it had happened that European gentlemen of high position had been brought before Native Magistrates, and it was universally agreed on those occasions that even the Barrister Judges of the High Court could not have shown greater fairness, tact, and judgment than had been shown by the Native Magistrates. He would further remind his Native friends, who might be disposed to object to this increase of power given to Native Magistrates, that their argument might be used against themselves. If they were not prepared to allow a Native Magistrate in the Presidency-towns to exercise the power, subject to appeal to the High Court, of passing sentences of imprisonment up to two years, and of six months without appeal, but subject to *certiorari*, how could they maintain that their countrymen ought to be made District Collectors and Magistrates with all the great powers of an executive nature which we knew they exercised Then again as to the objections made to such Presidency Magistrates as were Barristers. If they were unfit as a class to have the powers proposed, how could they be fit for Mofussil Judgeships and Benches, to which some people desired to appoint them?

It will thus be seen that for the purposes of the regulation of business the Senior or Chief Magistrate should continue to be vested, like the Chief Justice of the High Court and the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, with the powers they now enjoy. But as in all other respects a Puisne Judge is not, according to the Charter, subordinate to the Chief Justice, nor are the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts subordinate to the Chief Judge; so the Presidency Magistrate should not, considering that they exercise the same sentencing powers, be made subordinate to the Chief Magistrate. In the Mofussil the case is different, as there are different grades of Courts exercising different powers; and therefore it would be inexpedient and anomalous to introduce in Presidency-towns a system which prevails in the Mofussil.

I shall now deal with two other proposed amendments, and I must do so very briefly. According to the present law any Presidency Magistrate can order an accused person to be imprisoned in default of giving security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour; but according to an amendment in clause I of section 124, the Chief Presidency Magistrate only may order such person to be discharged, or may make an order reducing the amount of the security, or the number of sureties, or the time for which security has been required. Is it not an anomaly that the Magistrate who passes the order to furnish security should not be empowered, when it is shown that such persons may be released without hazard to the community, to release such person, or to reduce the amount of the security, &c.?

Again, the next amendment, which is to be found in section 144, confers the Chief Presidency Magistrate alone power to issue temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger. I may mention that the power has equally been exercised by both stipendiary Magistrates; and there is no reason why it should now be proposed to be exclusively vested in the Chief Magistrate, when the matter is exceedingly simple, and has not, to my knowledge, ever yet been exercised by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, though it has been exercised once or twice only by the Magistrate of the Northern Division, cases of this description being very rare.

I have already taken up so much of your space that I think I must here bring this letter to a close. I have no doubt that when the members of the Council come to discuss the matters to which I have drawn your attention, they will come to the conclusion that the proposed amendments are as invidious as they are wholly uncalled for.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. CRANENBURGH.

VETERINARY-COLONEL QUERIPEL, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, contributed a note on Bovine Tick Fever to the *Agricultural Ledger*. This disease is frequently called "Texas fever" owing to its prevalence in the Southern States of America, it is called "tick plague" in Australia, and it is also commonly known as "red water." The disease which is also known in Jamaica, has not been discovered in India, but suspicious symptoms have occurred, which makes the writer of the note believe there is a danger of it being imported from Australia. How it spread to the latter country is a moot point, but many are inclined to trace its origin to importation; and, if so, its appearance in India seems to be but a matter of time. Veterinary-Colonel Queripel discusses the disease very fully in this bulletin.

COLONEL SCHAEFFER, who has been provisionally selected by the Powers as Governor of Crete, has been staying in Vienna, it is said, and has had frequent interviews with Count Goluchowski. Before leaving for Crete he will ascertain the views of all the six Powers concerned in regard to the important question involved. We do not envy Colonel Schaeffer his task.

THE vegetarians are waking up to the fact that if they are to be regarded as in the least consistent, they must wear vegetarian boots, and not boots made out of the skins of poor slaughtered brutes. "Invention" suggests onion boots as likely to give a piquancy to railway travelling.

DR. KARL PETERS is preparing a small work for the English Press in which he proves conclusively that Solomon's Ophir is situated in South Africa, an important part of it being within the territories of the British South Africa Company.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd November:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th November 1897, reporting that Mr. C. T. Proctor, a probationary Pilot, has been examined and found qualified to serve as a Pilot on the establishment, and may be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies; and suggesting that Government be moved to publish a Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as required by Section 3, Sub-Section 5, of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889.

Resolution.—Mr. C. T. Proctor is appointed a 3rd Grade Pilot subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th September 1897, reporting that complaints have been made from time to time by the occupants of the Junior Dock Master's quarters as to their bareness, general discomfort and absence of privacy, and requesting that early steps be taken to them more habitable. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th November 1897, estimating the cost of the alterations required at Rs. 1,102. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 13th November 1897, forwarding a letter from Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barker, suggesting certain sanitary improvements to these quarters.

Resolution.—The further report on the sanitary improvements which have been suggested to these quarters will be awaited.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th November 1897, submitting an inquiry made by Bai Nawasbai, widow of the late Mr. Mancherji Palonji Writer, as to whether she can get a lease of the plot of land at the junction of the Frere and Ballard Roads for the erection of a building as per design forwarded.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent in the terms of Trustees' Resolution No. 378, dated 4th December 1894.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 19th November 1897, applying on behalf of Mr. Ardesir Framjee Vakil for the lease of an additional piece of land on Apollo Reclamation, measuring 5in. by 130in. making the total dimensions of the land to be leased to him 80 in. by 130 in. Read letter from the Traffic, Manager dated 23rd November 1897.

Resolution.—The extra width may be included in the area to be leased. The rate of rent to be at non-corner plot rates, subject to the condition that there is to be no arcade on the Lansdown Road frontage of the plot.

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., dated 18th November 1897, requesting sanction to use one of their four tanks on their Bulk Oil Installation on the Mody Bay South Reclamation for the storage of liquid fuel.

Resolution.—Consent may be given subject to all the provisions of the lease of the site.

THE PRONGS AND KENERY CABLES.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 25th October 1897, forwarding for the Trustees' report a letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 56-T, dated 9th September 1897, inquiring as to the incidence of the cost of renewals and repairs to the (a) Cable from Kenery Lighthouse in the Bombay Harbour to the mainland opposite Alibag, and (b) Cable from the Prongs Lighthouse in the Bombay Harbour to the mainland at Colaba which now form no part of the Bombay Harbour Defence System, should either or both of them at any time fail; saying that neither of these Cables is used for departmental purposes, but nevertheless they have been maintained free of cost since the 1st of April 1895, from which date they ceased to form part of the Bombay Harbour Defence Scheme, and that, so long as they remain serviceable, the charges for their maintenance not being heavy, the Telegraph Department continue to maintain them free of charge, but in view of heavy repairs or renewals being possibly necessary in the future, it appears advisable to decide in advance at whose charge such renewals or repairs should be effected; and suggesting that for the Prongs Lighthouse connection the charges might be equitably divided between the Port Trust and the Postal Department, while for the Kenery Lighthouse connection the Port Trust alone benefits and should therefore bear the whole cost; and observing that the cost of the new Cables is estimated as follows:—To Kenery Lighthouse Rs. 28,673, to Prongs Lighthouse Rs. 15,008. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd November 1897, saying that the Cable between Alibag and Kenery Island Lighthouse is not sufficiently used to warrant an outlay of Rs. 28,673 in relaying it, and in case of vessels in distress to the southwards a system of signals from Kenery to Prongs can be arranged, from where all messages can be forwarded by telegraph as usual except in fog, when accidents of this nature are most likely to occur; and suggesting that the Cable be kept working until it breaks down, when an estimate for the cost of repairs may be submitted for approval or otherwise to the Bombay Port Trust, that the Cable to Prongs Lighthouse is more important, being constantly in use in reporting vessels signalled as approaching port and as this is a great convenience to merchants and to the General Post Office, half the cost of the maintenance should be borne by the Postal Department Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 10th November 1897, forwarding a statement showing the number of official messages received and sent to Prongs and Kenery Lighthouses, and stating that the telephone instruments at his office are fully used by verbal inquiries throughout the day, and no correct statistics as to the number of messages can be kept. Read demi-official letter from the Postmaster-General to the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, dated 21st October 1897, saying that the view of the Port Office is that they should not be called upon to bear any part of the capital cost, but that they might bear a small share of one-sixth of the interest on the outlay, as the only message the Post Office requires are those relating to the P. and O. mail steamers and the B. I. S. N. steamers from Karachi, say, four messages a week.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider it is not necessary to make provision for the renewal of the Kenery Cable, but trust that it may continue to be maintained by the Telegraph Department so long as it remains serviceable. The Prongs Cable should be maintained as it is required for signalling purposes. The Trustees would propose that the cost of its maintenance and renewal be covered by an annual charge for rent including interest and depreciation and that such charge be divided between the Trustees and the Post Office. They observe that the Cable is as necessary for signalling the mail steamers as for signalling others, and that on these grounds a division on the basis of the number of messages is not a fair one. They would propose that the charge be apportioned as follows:—Port Funds, two-thirds; Post Office, one-third.

ANOTHER BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., dated 7th October 1897, forwarding the plan of the settling tank to be erected in connection with the Bulk Oil Installation. Submitted memorandum from the Engineer, dated 13th Novembar 1897, stating that the thickness of the plates of the tank is ample, and that the tank may be approved. Submitted letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., dated 9th September 1897, forwarding two plans of the tanks which they propose to erect on the Mody Bay Reclamation for the storage of kerosine. Submitted letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., dated 21st September 1897, saying that the tanks are to be made of iron. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 15th November 1897, reporting that he has examined the materials for the oil tanks lying on Mody Bunder North Reclamation, that the plates appear to him to be mild steel of good quality and the angle iron also of good quality, and the workmanship to be good; and recommending that the tanks be accepted. Submitted letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., dated 3rd November, 1897, forwarding a plan of the embankment which they propose to erect enclosing the settling tanks, and saying that they have sent the same to Government along with the specifications of the tanks for their sanction. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 11th November 1897, reporting that the capacity of the moat is sufficient to hold the contents of all the tanks with more than 1½ feet of height to spare; that no earthen slope is shown on the plans nor was one shown on Messrs. Graham and Co.'s plans which were finally approved by the Engineer, and suggesting that an earthen ramp be made on the inside of the wall of the moats shown in the sketch taken from Messrs. Graham and Co's. approved plan. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd November 1897, saying that he agrees with the Chairman that an earthen slope on the inside of the masonry dam would be an extra protection in the case of fire and cross walls might prevent a fire spreading from one tank to another, and suggesting that the wall and slope should be made as shown in the sketch which accompanies the letter. The Chairman having explained the case, the papers were not read.

Resolution.—The plans of the settling and of the storage tanks may be approved, subject to the terms of the lease of the site. As regards the embankment enclosing the storage and settling tanks, the Trustees concur in the view that there should be an earthen bank on the inner side as shown in the Engineer's plan; they also think the two tanks should be separated by a cross wall similarly protected on both sides. These alterations will necessitate some enlargement of the area to be enclosed. Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. should be requested to submit a revised plan modified accordingly.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 19th Nov. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1897	For week ending 19th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1896
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	540	16	607
Do. piloted out of harbour	18	527	16	620
Do. transported...	5	326	11	411
Do. attended to ...	2	81	...	53
Do. warped	1	34	3	33

NEW CHURCH IN NAGAR HAVELI.

SILVASSA, writes our Damaun correspondent, is the seat of Government in the Portuguese territory, known as Nagar Haveli Pergunna, where recently a new Catholic Church, called the Church of Our Lady of Piety (Nossa Senhora Piedade), has been erected. Grand preparations were made by the officials of the district to give eclat to the ceremony of blessing the Church, and numerous invitations were issued. But owing to the British cordon on the Damaun frontier, the gathering was not so large as might have been. It was officially announced that his Grace the Archbishop would arrive at Silvassa at 10 a.m., on last Saturday. Numerous arches were erected at Dadra and Amli, the villages on the way to Silvassa, there being twelve arches at the latter place, one of them specially, which had been erected by Mr. Zeferino Fernandes, in charge of the Government distillery at Amli, near the distillery, bearing the emblem, "Ave Pastor bonum," being magnificent. His Grace, accompanied by his acting Private Secretary, Revd. Father Th. Continho, Revd. Canon Faria, the Vicar of Dabul Church, and Revd. Canon Lobo, the Vicar of Mazagon Church, arrived at Silvassa, at 8 a.m., and the party was received by the Administrator of the District, Mr. Lendolfo, and other Government officials. The ceremony was performed by his Grace, assisted by his staff and Revd. Fathers Cordeiro, Pera, and Faleiro, who had come from Damaun, and was attended by upwards of 60 individuals, most of whom belonged to the Administrator's Office, the Court, and Forest Department, and among the visitors were noticed Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant Judge of Damaun, and Dr. J. Moniz, who had also specially come from Damaun. The Church, which is built of stone, is located in the centre of Nagar Haveli District, which consists of seventy-two villages. On the following day, Sunday, the 21st instant, at 8 a.m., his Grace celebrated the first mass, and it was followed by other masses. The high mass began at 10-30 a.m., and was celebrated by Revd. Canon D'Silva, of Upper Damaun, assisted by Revd. Fathers Faleiro and Pera, at the conclusion of which Revd. Canon Faria delivered a short impressive panegyric, in the course of which, after speaking on the Gospel of the day, he referred in high and eulogistic terms to the enormous amount of apostolic work which his Grace the Archbishop had performed, and the heavy sufferings he had undergone since 1887, and stated that his Grace felt very great satisfaction to see the opening of the new Church for the Catholic community, and expected soon to see a permanent mission-house established for the good of the public of Nagar Haveli district, one of the greatest blessings that the Government, and the Church could bestow upon the people. The mass was followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and *Te Deum* was sung. During the mass and intervals the Government Band, which had come from Damaun, played choice pieces of music. After the close of the ceremony the Register of the Church was signed by his Grace, the administrator, and all the chief functionaries of the Government. His Grace then, followed by the whole assembly, proceeded to the new School, recently erected, where, at the desire of the Administrator, his chief clerk, Mr. Mascarenhas, read a paper relating the history of the new School, after which his Grace thanked all present, some of whom had come from a long distance, for their attendance, and the whole party dispersed at 1 p.m.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

THE Government railway officials have sent in reports regarding the Mulloor Bridge railway accident. Mr. F. D. Fowler, Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, in his report to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, says:—"The accident was due to the overturning of the upstream well of the fifth pier, caused by scour from an obstruction in the fifth span, and the consequent failure of spans 4 to 6. I consider that no blame can be held to attach to any of the staff of the railway. It is very probable that had an efficient system of night patrol been in force the accident might have been avoided, but this cannot be said with certainty, since the bridge may have been standing up to the moment when the train came on to it, and if this were so the patrol seeing the water no higher than the springing of the arches might not have seen cause to show the caution signal to the rain. I consider therefore that while the railway administration cannot be held guilty of neglecting to observe the rules laid down by Government for their guidance, they are to blame in having omitted to take precautions which are in force on neighbouring lines, and I believe on most railway systems in India. I recommend that owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the foundation of the remaining wells the existing bridge be replaced by a girder bridge with spans of 40 feet."

The Senior Government Inspector, after an inspection made on the 27th October, came to the following conclusions. He considers the permanent-way staff free from blame; he also sees no reason to blame the engine staff. Continuing he says:—"The chief question to be considered is whether the Southern Mahratta system of patrolling the line is sufficient and suitable for local conditions. I consider that the Company's own interest as well as the safety of the public demand that some more satisfactory system of inspection than that now in force should be organised. I have carefully read all the evidence available, and believe that not more than 20 in all were killed and drowned, including 4 railway servants. I certainly consider that the Southern Mahratta Railway ought no longer to defer the adoption of a set of rules for the night patrolling of their line during the monsoon seasons, similar to those in use on the South Indian Railway. Should further serious accidents be ascribable to the absence of such patrolling the incidence of blame will be clear."

In the course of his report to the Government of India, the same official says:—"The question however of the actual causes of the failure of the structure itself had been left practically untouched, and it was to this point chiefly that I intended to direct my own inquiries, but at it turns out very little further light can be thrown upon this question until the river bed is dry after the coming monsoons." Referring to the report of the magisterial inquiry he says:—"It would not be proper that I should criticise the Magistrate's finding, but it may not be improper to say that it seems probable that if he had had the advantage of railway expert advice he would in certain important details have probably arrived at other conclusions. He, however, makes one very important error in having based a great part of his censure of the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities upon certain evidence tendered to him by casual passengers by a previous days train in regard to the precautions taken by the railway authorities to slow the train over a certain bridge stated to be the Mulloor Bridge. As a matter of fact the bridge in question was quite another bridge, half a mile away. The mistake was a natural one enough for passengers to make, and the conclusion arrived the refrom by the Magistrate was also natural enough, but he might reasonably have been expected to have taken the evidence on this point of some of the railway men by whom it might have been proved unquestionably that the evidence referred to was mistaken and valueless.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, and Lady Havelock, accompanied by Mr. Sims, Private Secretary, Captain Portal and Lieutenant Garstin, A.-D.-C's., passed through Bangalore this morning en route to Mysore on a short visit to the Maharani-Regent and the young Maharaja. His Excellency returns to Bangalore on the 29th instant and remains here for two days. He then visits the remount depot at Hosur and returns to Madras on the 3rd December.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne, interrupted.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda, restored.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara, interrupted.

On account of the imperfect state of communication in Turkey messages by that route are subject to two days delay.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	...
Teheran	30	2	46 p.m.	...	15
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th November, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	—	1
" Karachi	...	12	..	1
" Madras	—	25	..	1

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW QUARANTINE RULES.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* approves of the new quarantine rules as far as they go at present, though it thinks they are susceptible of improvement:—The Plague Committee have issued new quarantine rules for arrivals in Bombay from outward districts. These have the full approval of the Bombay Government, and, so far as they go, we do not think any reasonable person would object to them. They may be susceptible of improvement, but that can only be ascertained when the rules have been in practice for some days. So far Bombay has no cause to complain of the method and manner of segregation adopted by our Plague Committee. What is generally required in making these rules as little irksome as possible is sympathetic behaviour of those entrusted with their execution. A little judicious discretion, a little patient hearing, a little study of the social idiosyncrasies of the people, and a little sweet reasonableness, would immensely facilitate their smooth working.

MARK TWAIN AND THE PARSEES.

Mark Twain has been communicated with in reference to an error which seems to have crept into his description of the Towers-of-Silence in Bombay. Says the *Rast Goftar*:—We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Jivanji Jamsedjee Modi, the energetic secretary of the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, has, as recommended by us, lost no time in communicating with the editor of the "New York World," and, through him, with Mark Twain, to correct the error which seems to have crept into the description of the Towers-of-Silence in Bombay, that the Parsees carried their dead unclothed in the bier, which has only a sheet covering over it. We learn that Mark Twain has probably misunderstood the passage relating to the conveyance of the dead in the community, as it occurs in a pamphlet prepared and published by Mr. Nusserwanjee, the late secretary of the Punchayet, a copy of which was supplied to the distinguished visitor. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jivanjee's communication will reach Mark Twain in time to rectify the mistake which has occurred in the description as it appears in the columns of the "New York World," and which is to be embodied in the book of his travels, which is all but ready for publication.

NEW LIGHT ON THE TILAK CASE.

The *Gujrati* says that Mr. Tilak was not the writer of the incriminated articles in the *Kesari*, and that he was not in Poona at the time they appeared, but had gone elsewhere for the benefit of his health. Our contemporary, therefore, pleads for mercy on his behalf in these terms:—Now that Mr. Tilak has no hope of getting any redress from any judicial tribunal, we think it necessary to point out some of the considerations why Government should release him, or at least treat him as a first class demeanant. Those who know Mr. Tilak will admit that he entertains no seditious designs against British Government, though he has no doubt been uncompromising, and perhaps somewhat less cautious and temperate in his comments than is expedient. It is also well known that he was not the author of the incriminating articles, and that as a matter of fact he was not in Poona at the time they appeared but had gone to Singhgad to recruit his health. He did not like to throw the legal responsibility on others but resolved to face the consequences himself. Thirdly, but for the unfortunate tragedy in Poona, the articles would never have given themselves to the construction put upon them by an English judge and a jury mainly composed of Europeans.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS PAPERS.

The *Rast Goftar*, at the end of a dissertation on the Tilak case, offers advice to the Congress papers in these terms:—Let self-respecting Congress papers, if there be any such, practise the self-denying ordinance and occupy themselves in legitimate criticism of Government instead of reviling it. We know that since these prosecutions were successfully undertaken, many Congress papers that used to live on political garbage, and delighted in spreading a sort of moral pestilence, have found their occupation gone, and have ceased to exist. That is is a distinct gain to the community. If those that still exist will confine themselves to the legitimate functions of journalism and recognise the fact that, while the Press has its privileges, it has also its duties and responsibilities, we shall hear no more of Section 124A, or of the law of sedition, or of the supposed necessity for its alteration, and the memory of Tilak trial will be relegated to oblivion as an unpleasant dream.

THE "MODA VRITTA" CASE.

With regard to the result of the trial of the *Moda Vritta* case at the last Criminal Sessions in Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* discourses: "There is not a sensible man throughout India who will cavil at the law laid down by Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in the *Moda Vritta* case. His lordship treated the editor of the paper, who was charged with seditious writings, with consideration and leniency which ought to call forth the approval even of the most fastidious Congresswalla. The prisoner who, in the first place, begged to be forgiven and virtually pleaded guilty of the charge, demanded all the rights of an accused, which were freely granted to him, and which he exercised with a vengeance. He was allowed for about four hours or more to inflict upon the jury the speeches and writings of men of the type of Sir William Wedderburn and others, who are more or less responsible for the present state of native journalism in India." The *Indian Spectator* writes: "The *Moda Vritta* case had more of fun in it than would have been thought possible in a State prosecution for sedition. The articles themselves were much more vituperative and inflammatory than those of the *Pratoda* or the *Kesari*. There was the grossest abuse and misrepresentation of Government and almost avowed appeal to arms. But few could have thought of taking the writer seriously after seeing the manner and the matter of his defence. The exhibition he made of himself in the High Court showed that he was more fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum than a jail. Then, he was ill and had become an invalid and had apologized to Government, showing in Court, however, that he knew as little of the true meaning of apology as he did of his own wild onslaughts on Government. The sentence of nine months' simple imprisonment passed on him thus meets fully the requirements of the case. By the by, is it not a wonder that a man like him should be able to run up a paper and raise its circulation to 1,500. One lesson of the Press prosecutions of the day is that it is high time we should begin to work to improve the taste of the reading-public amongst us."

A LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR IN QUARANTINE AT SURAT.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was lately detained in quarantine at Surat, whither he had been to see a patient, and was not released before appeals were made to H. E. the Governor for help. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: "Thanks to the considerate manner in which Sir James Campbell is endeavouring to discharge an onerous, and often thankless duty, Bombay people have not much to complain. If, however, its best citizens were to be treated in that supercilious manner in which the Collector of Surat is alleged to have treated the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, we do not know what might happen. The good doctor was called away to see a patient, wrongly suspected of the plague and hurriedly moved off to the segregation camp. Having visited the patient he betook himself back to the station to return to Bombay, but the redoubtable Collector refused issuing him ticket for free exit! The telegraphic wire had consquently to be put into motion backwards and forwards for two days before he could get his pass from the Collector. His Excellency the Governor had to be personally appealed to intervene. Now, whatever may be the reason for this strange proceeding in the case of an ordinary person, it passes comprehension that a medical gentleman should be so treated. If all medical practitioners are thus to be prevented, who is to look after the plague patients? Official zeal we can understand. But official zeal which shows no discretion is worse than official carelessness. People ask if this was the plight to which Dr. Bhalchandra was reduced, what of other respectable people who are not members of the Legislative Council and who could not personally appeal to his Excellency the Governor? This action of the Collector of Surat shows that want of discretion on the part of authorities may lead to unnecessary hardships and undesirable results." The *Hindustan* remarks: "The Surat Plague Committee, of which Mr. Moore, the Collector is *ipso facto* the chairman, perseveres in a ludicrous existence. An illustration of their utter incompetence and presumption was brought to light this week. The committee seems to entertain grotesque misapprehension of its proper field of activity, and their recent action in a particular case has proved how fond they are of furnishing beautiful *reductio ad absurdum* of its principles and plans. The facts are these. It so happened that the wife of Mr. Kallabhai Lalubhai, the well-known pleader, was attacked with fever. The news were telegraphed here to her husband, asking immediate medical aid. The husband being a great friend of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, took him to Surat. A consultation with the Civil Surgeon of the station resulted in a decision to carry the lady to the Hospital. She was not attacked with the plague. The fever though high was not accompanied by any abnormality of pulsation or symptoms of glandular enlargements. In fact there were no indications of the virulent type of fever. After this Dr. Bhalchandra wanted to return. Oh! there was the rub! He cannot do so without enjoying the luxuries of a dentention camp. The Doctor was in a fix, if not at his wit's end. Having possibly some pretentions to friendship with his Excellency the Governor, he wired right direct praying for his immediate release. He received an assuring wire in reply, stating that directions had been wired to the Surat authorities to relieve him."

THE APPEAL IN THE "PRATODA" CASE.

Commenting on the result of the appeal in the *Pratoda* case, the *Rast Goftar* thinks that the meaning of Section 124A of the Penal Code is now partly clearly defined. Says our contemporary:—"Since Mr. Justice Strachey's memorable charge to the jury in the Tilak case, we have had the legal meaning of the term "disaffection" used in Sec. 124A of the Indian Penal Code more than twice argued and carefully considered by the most senior judges of the Bombay High Court. The three separate judgments pronounced by them on the second occasion in the *Patroda* case last Tuesday may be deemed to be *le dernier mot*, the final judicial word that could be said, at least for this Presidency, as to intent and legal import of the much-controverted word. Sir Charles Farran, adopting the distinction suggested by Mr. Justice Strachey in his elaborate summing-up, between the popular and the legal, or what is equivalent to it, the political, sense of the term, and further resting his judgment on the latest and most authoritative meanings to be found in Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary now being published, holds that for the purposes of the penal law, the term is not applicable to a mere want of attachment or absence of good-will. Sir Charles Farran correctly regards every attempt punishable which tends 'to produce political *hatred* of Government as established by law, or to *excite* political *discontent*.' Both of the English and Hindu colleagues of Sir Charles Farran concur with him in his view of the scope and aim of Section 124A. Mr. Justice Ranade's judgment is of special interest on this occasion to us and to every journalist in British India, to whom that section is applicable; first, because he is a Hindu who approaches the law from a Hindu stand-point; and, secondly, because, rather than confine himself to a strict interpretation of the term "disaffection as used in the context he has thought fit to dive into the historical origin of the newly-added section, and to define the limitations on the public discussion of matters public in a spirit, which, we trust, will not be lost upon his fellow-countrymen." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: "But if the Section remains uninterpreted by the Privy Council, it is some comfort to note that it has been interpreted by three Judges of our local High Court, and that in a more reasonable manner than that interpreted by Mr. Justice Strachey. These judges, it must be candidly acknowledged, command public confidence. And so far, for the present at least, the public must remain content with their exposition of the controverted section. In our opinion Mr. Justice Ranade has made that exposition as clear as it possibly could be with his great light and historic learning. But Mr. Justice Parson's laconic opinion is in our humble opinion even more decisive and emphatic. We wish the learned Chief Justice had been equally emphatic and clear." The *Gujerati* observes: "The learned judges concurred in convicting the accused under Sec. 124 A. They also agreed in summarily rejecting the view that disaffection means absence of affection, and have not accepted the extraordinary doctrine that every form of ill-will is disaffection. Beyond that the judgments cannot be said to be in entire harmony with one another on the principal point raised by Mr. Tilak's trial. This is, indeed, unfortunate, and having regard to the supreme importance of the question, we cannot but regret that the learned judges have made no attempt to reconcile the divergent views they have taken on the construction of the Section. Each judgment stands by itself, and the more closely these judgments are analysed and scrutinised in relation to one another, the more difficult does it become to understand the precise scope of the section, as judicially determined." The *Indian Spectator* writes: "All thoughtful and sober persons should, we consider, cheerfully accept the decision of our High Court in the *Pratoda* case. The three eminent Judges who heard the appeal formed a combination than which a better one could hardly have been expected, whether from the standpoint of learning, judicial acumen and experience, or from that of sympathy with the people and with the popular party. They give separate judgments, but there is evidently a substantial agreement in the view they take of the proper interpretation of that ambiguously worded Section,—s. 124A. of the Penal Code,—which after lying dormant for over a generation has been now awakened with vengeance into an activity, which, we believe, was not quite called for by the circumstances of the day." The *Native Opinion* remarks: "Thus the law of disaffection is now made clear, and what was at one time let alone or never tried to be understood now results into a crop of cases leading to the infliction of severe punishments."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Jeypore and Deesa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ratnagiri and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 5 in excess of the normal at Belgaum, Karwar, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Trichinopoly, Jacobabad and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 44° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras and Negapatam, and a few drops at Calicut, and Cochin. A small depression exists at and about Calicut and Cochin, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local showers are likely on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·886
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·634
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of wind	ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 290

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 29.

10 p.m.	73·4

TUESDAY.—Nov. 30.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th November, as compared with the Statement of 20th November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 20. Rs.	Nov. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,49,224	46,97,006
Do. do. at Branches	14,78,915	18,68,571
Other Deposits	3,45,40,450	3,34,77,578
Post Bills	7,709	7,569
Credits, undrawn	13,64,521	14,74,240
Rs.	5,79,40,819	5,70,18,964
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,91,023	1,41,15,788
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	43,19,365	41,02,155
Loans do. do. do.	78,41,620	80,83,537
Bills Discounted and purchased	59,47,910	57,80,914
Dead Stock	4,15,276	4,15,276
Stamps and Stationery	19,784	19,765
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	2,20,896	2,05,122
Cash	2,12,43,138	1,95,70,300
Rs.	5,79,40,819	5,70,18,964

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 16. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,24,614	15	10	1,27,58,319	12	3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,30,970	2	0	5,12,50,541	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,74,846	1	2	3,00,511	0	5
Sundries	24,32,990	7	1	24,47,522	1	6
Rs.	9,50,23,421	11	1	9,47,76,894	1	5
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	60,76,466	0	0	60,62,468	0	0
Other authorised Investments	75,31,292	8	0	75,31,292	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,39,17,102	9	0	1,31,94,652	11	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,00,515	7	0	2,01,31,772	7	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,50,01,584	9	2	1,58,98,286	12	10
Balances with other Banks	5,61,986	8	2	5,92,007	7	4
Bullion	2,857	11	0	3,013	15	0
Dead Stock	13,29,071	15	7	13,29,150	5	5
Stamps	9,968	5	3	9,517	7	3
Sundries	11,94,358	9	9	11,93,969	3	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,16,52,000	11	3	1,12,92,235	7	5
Do. at Branches	1,61,45,308	12	11	1,75,39,164	12	9
Rs.	9,50,23,421	11	1	9,47,76,894	1	5

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd November, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,39,903	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,86,983	Do.
Other Deposits	11,19,571	Inc.
Post Bills	1,74,325	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,938	Dec.
Loans	7,23,010	Do.
Accounts of Credit	14,68,793	Do.
Mercantile Bills	8,96,702	Inc.
Cash Head Office	2,59,788	Dec.
Cash at Branches	13,92,586	Inc.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE mobilisation of the Italian Fleet is to be on a very large scale, although it is to be conducted in an economical fashion, and the men will not actually go afloat. The idea is to test the various active and auxiliary services, and to discover with what degree of facility the Navy may pass from the footing of peace to that of war. All the ships in commission and many in the reserve will be ready for sea, and every preparation for hostilities will be made at the ports and naval stations, while the signal places along the coast will be fully manned and tested. The men actually serving at the present time number about 23,000, and are enough for the normal needs of the Fleet, but about 8,000 others will be mobilised. According to the *Popolo Romano*, the Minister will be content, on grounds of economy, if they present themselves at the depots, without despatching them to their actual stations. The Duke of Genoa, accompanied by the chief of the staff, Admiral Bettolo, and the sub-chief of the military staff, General Pedotti, will supervise the operations.

An armoured cruiser of 9,433 tons is to be built for the Japanese Government at the Chantiers de la Loire, St. Nazaire. The signing of this contract gives great satisfaction in France, and is an evidence that the Japanese are disposed to test the ship-building capabilities of the world. The length of the cruiser will be 440ft., her beam 59ft. 6in., and her draught 25ft. She will be protected by a complete steel deck, and an end-to-end belt 6·2in. thick. The heavy guns, which are of 7·8in., will be coupled in turrets fore and aft, and there will be eight 5·9in. quick-firers in armoured casemates, four others of the same calibre, with shields, on the upper deck, twelve of 2·9in., and as many of 1·8in. In addition the cruiser will have two submerged torpedo-tubes fore and as many aft, with one above-water tube. The ammunition supply to the guns will be well protected, and there will be two fighting masts carrying light guns. Two triple-expansion engines, built at St. Denis supplied by three distinct groups of boilers, and developing 17,000 horse-power, are to give a speed of twenty knots. Mr. Oky and Mr. Obata, Japanese engineers, are to supervise the construction.

When Admiral Humann assumed command of the French active or evolutionary squadron of the Mediterranean, as it is now described, increased by the old reserve squadron, now transformed into a division, he addressed a somewhat remarkable order of the day to the Fleet. Under the leadership of his predecessor, he said many problems relating to gunnery and the employment of ship's armaments had been methodically studied and in part resolved. It remains now, he says, to disengage practical rules in order that the Fleet may adopt a system of fire corresponding to the perfection of its material attack. The admiral then proceeds to remark that, in the domain of applied tactics, many points are yet controverted, and he calls for the intelligent co-operation of the officers and men of the Fleet to aid him, by the union of practical knowledge and scientific conception, laying down the principles upon which the employment of fleets should be directed. But, he proceeds, whether it be a question of scouting formations, linked outlook ships, signals, or the victualling of the Fleet at sea by ships in convoy, everything is united in one single purpose, which he describes as that of organising the "service en campagne," or internal economy, as we may express it, of a fleet, to fit it for its fighting purpose. It may be objected, the admiral concludes, that his programme is too vast, but he has seen the officers and men at work, and knows that it is neither above the aptitude of the men, nor the aspirations of the officers, who are supported by warrant officers of extraordinary zeal, and ship's companies with whom energy and patriotism are a tradition. He, therefore, calls upon the Fleet to proceed energetically to work for the creation of a new element of strength and success. Such an exhortation by an admiral in command to all the officers and men who are serving with him is noteworthy, for it shows that the admiral is a man of original ideas, and has full confidence that he will be supported in the prosecution of them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* explains the situation very clearly:—"It is now manifest," he says, "that serious difficulties had to be overcome, and these were of more importance than the objections urged by Bavaria, and, as is also alleged, by Saxony. The decision of the Emperor that the bill is to be produced renders it certain that these objections will either be met in the way of concession or compromise, or that they will simply be overridden by a majority of the Federal Council. Of the fifty-eight votes in that body Bavaria possesses six, Prussia and Alldeck have eighteen votes, and only require the addition of twelve from other states in order to obtain an absolute majority. But it is, perhaps, idle to discuss the ways and means by which a reform now approved by the Emperor, and so long and urgently demanded by the nation, is to receive legislative effect. It is noteworthy that the great majority of the North German advotes of the measure are quite willing to see a separate supreme military court for Bavaria maintained if in this way Bavarian opposition to the reform could be overcome. In view of the present agitated state of public opinion throughout Germany, there is naturally a disposition to mistrust optimistic forecasts and to ask whether the bill when it appears will, in the words of Prince Hohenlohe to the Imperial Diet, be 'constructed upon the principles of modern juridical conceptions.' Those who take a too sanguine view of the future are reminded that the ex-Minister of the Interior, Herr von Koller, who resigned because he did not approve of the bill drafted by General Bronsart von Schellendorff, then Minister of War, took occasion to declare at a political meeting that 'if any measure for the reform of military judicial procedure came before the Reichstag it would not be one which the Liberals could accept.' For the present it is perhaps sufficient to know that the Emperor, by adopting a course which, as the *Cologne Gazette* says, entitles him to the gratitude of all true friends of their country, has made it possible for Prince Hohenlohe to meet the Imperial Diet when it reassembles, and to meet it not 'with empty hands.'

The Military Academy of Berlin has just reassembled. The institution has on reassembling for the first time attained the full establishment to which it was increased by a recent scheme of reorganisation. The total number of officers of all arms under instruction is now raised from 300 to 400. The students of each course are arranged in three divisions, working on parallel lines, this system being adopted in order to avoid the teaching of classes which would be too large for their members to receive full individual attention from the professor. The increase in the establishment of this academy is due, in the first instance, to an addition of two army corps, the 16th and 17th; also to the requirements of the new regiments and brigades of infantry recently created. Under its present organisation the academy is thus placed in a position to meet the supplementary demands for staff officers and regimental adjutants rendered necessary by the formation of additional units. The artillery and engineer school has also been considerably extended in order to accommodate the increased number of field artillery officers who will be attached to it for instruction.

The German Army has just lost two distinguished generals. General von der Goltz, who died on Friday, in his eighty-second year, directly caused the battle of Colombey, Nouilly, during the Franco-German War, by leading an attack of the advance guard of the 7th Army Corps without waiting for superior orders. Although blamed at the time for taking the initiative, his successful daring was subsequently rewarded by rapid promotion. In Major-General von Bulow, commanding the 21st Cavalry Brigade who died at Frankfort-on-Maine on Sunday night from the effects of a fall from his horse while hunting near Darmstadt, the new Foreign Minister has lost a brother. General von Bulow belonged for many years in the earlier part of his career to the German general staff. He was personal aide-de-camp to Prince William of Prussia, the present Emperor, till 1886, when he became one of the aides-de-camp to the Emperor William I. His subsequent career was one of rapid advance ment.

The French are reported to have secured a new and "wonderful" quick-firing gun, and detachments from different artillery regiments are "being sent to Chalons for instruction in handling it." But as the practices are stated to be conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the gun is jealously guarded, it is impossible to give any particulars of the new instrument of destruction.

Marshal Blanco has arrived at Havana and assumed the duties of Chief Commander. He was heartily welcomed by the inhabitants of the capital by the colony, and the local press. General Weyler resigned his command on Saturday last. The Madrid press has commented with much severity upon the declarations which General Weyler made after resigning the command, when he censured the new policy of the Spanish Government and stigmatised it as damaging the cause of Spain in Cuba.

NOTICES.

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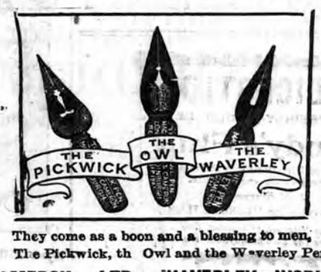
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